

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

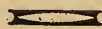
Vol. 13

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 2nd, 1934

No. 1

Questions and Answers on Provincial Finances

*Further Replies to the Continued Misstatements
of Facts and Figures on Political Party Platforms*



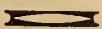
The Wheat Pool Annual Meeting

Report of Proceedings



The Folk High Schools of Scandinavia

By DONALD CAMERON, B.Sc.



The "Intelligent" Man's Race Toward World Chaos

Ontario Farmers March with C.C.F. for New Deal

U.F.O. Unanimous for Political Action

Under the above heading *The Commonwealth* of Toronto, a weekly review published in the interests of the C.C.F. movement, announced the decision of the United Farmers of Ontario, at their Annual Convention in December, to continue in full co-operation with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

The Commonwealth states in part: "Gloom lies over the Toronto Tory press; Gloom, heavy in unrelieved gobs of dolor sits on the editorial brows of the *Mail* and *Telegram* because the Ontario farmers have minds of their own and no longer are to be led by mental noses by the silly clap-trap that is daily born about Bay and King streets.

"The U.F.O. Convention passed without a dissenting vote several resolutions that represent the enlightened intelligence of the 50 per cent of Ontario's population engaged in our primary and major industry, namely, agriculture."

The first resolution embodied the principles of the Regina C.C.F. Manifesto in a 2,000 word document, applied to agriculture, which, says *The Commonwealth*, ought to settle for the *Mail* or the *Telegram* the question that the C.C.F. intends to oust the individual farmer and to set up in his place community flop houses. But the *Mail* retorts that the "intelligent farmers did not attend this convention"—so that's that!

The second shot into the Tory-Grit bunkers was a resolution to secure a charter to enable the U.F.O. to actively participate in elections. This is a reply courteous to the old-line parties' attempt to fool the farmers into still voting the ticket and swallowing the usual political warmed over hash so familiar at the

tables where Mr. Henry and Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hepburn and Mr. King carve up the mellons—but never for the farmers.

And thirdly, woe of all woes to the henchmen of political has-beens, plunderers and financial pirates of Grit-Tory persuasion, was the resolution that the U.F.O. continue to fully co-operate on the federation principle with the C.C.F.

The Commonwealth never had any serious doubt but that the native caution and good sense of the Farmers would do just as they have done. We did point out that whatever resolutions might be passed by the U.F.O., the only avenue towards a square deal for farmer, as for labor and all people now victims of political sabotage and economic serfdom lay in the farmers pulling their full weight with the other groups in the C.C. Federation.

The action taken by the Convention was the action, three-fold in nature, recommended by the entire U.F.O. executive. The first item dealing with the program was introduced by R. J. Scott, president. The resolution dealing with an additional charter was moved by F. A. Newman and seconded by W. J. Wright; the co-operation with the C.C.F. was moved by R. J. McMillan of Seaforth and Archibald Service of Milton.

Mr. R. J. Scott and W. G. Nicholson were unanimously elected president and vice-president respectively. H. H. Hanam is Secretary.

Miss MacPhail's Comment

"I am proud of the U.F.O. for its intelligent determination to stay with

the C.C.F. in emancipating Canada from the chaos of privilege and monopoly.

"Every Labor, Farm or C.C.F. sympathizer should become a crusader against misrepresentation, falsehood, and the blatant power of monopoly.

"In 1933 we have gone far; in 1934 we should see the dawn of Canada's New Era under the C.C.F.

"We must win the nation; we must have political power to begin at once to get the things done that must be done. "A Forward Looking New Year.

ANGES MacPHAIL."

The above was written from Markdale hospital, where Miss MacPhail has undergone a serious operation.

C.C.F. DAILY PAPER PLANNED

Incorporation papers have been filed for the Commonwealth Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, with a capitalization of \$125,000, organized for the purpose of publishing a daily paper in Vancouver in the interests of the C.C.F. The directors named in the incorporation papers are Mrs. D. G. Steeves, housewife; Rev. Robert Connell, retired clergyman, C.C.F. member-elect of the B.C. Legislature; John Davidson, civil engineer; Angus McInnis, M.P., motorman, and Bob Springer, accountant.

FARM RELIEF SCHEME

Under the Farm Relief scheme which the Alberta Relief Commission is now administering, the Dominion Government agrees to pay \$5 for each person placed on a farm, state E. W. Kolb, supervisor of the Unemployment Relief Commission, in a letter to *The U.F.A.* This monthly allowance is payable only at the discretion of the Province for any month, in respect of any such period he or she has spent less than a full period of one month on the farm on which he or she has been placed. Applications must be made by the farmer through the municipal council and the recommendation of such council is necessary before the nearest branch of the Employment Service of Canada will accept it for consideration.

OUR AIM

By W. J. STEWART, Coronation

(Dedicated to the C.C.F. and the U.F.A., and addressed to any opponent or critic of these movements.)

Not to destroy but to construct our aim,
To uphold Truth, not to defame
The Pride and Honor of the State.
In this, at least, we are in league with you
We yield the pride and honor due.
But still do not one whit abate
Our just right to participate
In the amenities and joys of life
As in its labor and its strife.

We seek the Constitution to amend;
Discard the evil and the good defend;
Curtail the licence of the rich;
The grievous evils of the State redress
Which on our people hardly press,
And elevate it to a pitch
Of true Nobility and Power, than which,
No fitter object can exalt the mind
Of those who do profess to love mankind.

The Social System does two evils show,
Above the greedy rich; the needy poor below.
To reconcile these to the public good
Our policy is pointed, to ensure
Alleviation first, and then the cure,
Lest festering sores the suffering body should
Infect, and make the ailing mind to brood
On wrongs too long and patient borne,
Or treated with the tyrant's scorn.

Not all men equal, but an equal chance
To each man given, to enhance
His welfare and the Common weal.
His labor in the State, we do project
To him assure, and its rewards protect,
That in Security he feel
Urged to perform his task with zeal.
And Fortune can but then be kind, when he,
To live hath no recourse to Charity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 2nd, 1934

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EDITORIAL

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THE COMING CONVENTION

A survey of the resolutions which have been submitted for the consideration of the forthcoming Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta gives some indication of the importance of the issues with which this Convention will be called upon to deal. The resolutions have been summarized in this and previous numbers of *The U.F.A.*, and cannot be referred to in detail here. They deal with the immediately pressing problems of the farm people, as taxpayers and citizens, and with the larger problems of Provincial and National policy.

The strong support which has been given the C.C.F. movement, of which the U.F.A. through its affiliation forms a part, is evidence that the farm people of Alberta have won new courage and determination in their alliance with other groups of citizens with whom they have fundamental purposes in common; that they have realized that in the face of the gravest economic crisis in our history as a nation, in which Canadians on the farm and in the urban centres are in unparalleled numbers plunged into poverty and distress, a united front and a vigorous policy in the face of reaction are imperative.

* * *

"A WORKING ALLIANCE"

In an editorial of January 2nd, the *Calgary Herald* calls for "a working alliance between the Conservatives and the Liberals throughout the Province," against the organized farmers and organized labor, and adds

that Calgary, in the Provincial by-election to be held on January 15th, "has an opportunity to set the example."

The *Calgary Herald's* grievance against the Alberta administration is that it is a "class" government (representative, of course, of the farming class). We hope the farmer readers of *The U.F.A.* will put that in their pipes and smoke it.

* * *

A REGRETTABLE NECESSITY

There never was a time when the farm people were more anxious than they are today to get away from the pettinesses of party controversy. The solution of grave economic problems is a vital matter. We cannot afford to waste time in petty party affairs; but misleading statements and incorrect figures when they are given from the platforms of men in responsible positions as political leaders, cannot be allowed to go uncontroverted. If lies are not nailed the danger is that they will be believed. And it is clear that no help, but rather every conceivable hindrance, can be expected from certain important newspapers in Alberta, in the effort to present to the people a truthful picture of the financial affairs of the Province.

Mr. Love in preparing the articles we have published, and we in publishing them, are under the regrettable necessity of doing something to clear away the fog of misinformation which Mr. Howson and others spend their days in creating.

If readers of *The U.F.A.* will make widely known the information which has been given, Mr. Howson's sort of political campaign will soon be a thing of the past; because he will become completely discredited among fair-minded men and women throughout Alberta. He was wise to refuse to meet a U.F.A. representative in debate. One such meeting would be sufficient to call his bluff.

* * *

WILL THE PARTY PRESS DO IT?

The U.F.A. cannot publish news in the extensive way in which it can be published in the dailies. That is not its function. But in our last issue we found space to publish in parallel columns the arguments presented by the leader of the Conservative party and a U.F.A. member of the Legislature, in criticism of the financial record of the U.F.A. administration and in its defence. IS THERE ONE ALBERTA DAILY NEWSPAPER THAT WILL DO THE SAME SORT OF THING? We hope there is, and we issue an invitation to the Alberta dailies to do it. It would be appreciated by their readers and it would increase their circulations; and it would provide what the newspapers are supposed to provide and sometimes venture to suggest to their readers that they do provide—a fair forum for the presentation of public issues and the enlightenment of the public. It would give the people of Alberta an opportunity to know the truth about Provincial finances.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Re-union of Convention Delegates

Concert and Dance on Evening Prior to Opening of Annual U.F.A. Gathering

In accordance with the custom of the past eight or ten years, a reunion for delegates will be held on the evening previous to the opening of the Annual Convention in Edmonton. It will take the form of a concert and dance, and will be held in the Masonic Temple Hall, on January 15th, the concert commencing at 8:30 p.m., and dancing at 9:45. There will be no charge for U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. delegates.

RECENT CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS

PROVINCIAL

NANTON-CLARESHOLM

Severe wheather and deep snow interfered to some extent with the attendance at the annual convention of Nanton-Claresholm U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Nanton on December 13th. A number of resolutions were presented and discussed, and those which will go before the Annual Convention in Edmonton are summarized on another page of this issue.

G. B. Walker presented his annual report to the gathering, explaining fully the proposal of the Alberta Government to sell rural telephone lines to groups of farmers who would according to the plan operate them at their own expense.

The sitting officers were re-elected, as follows: M. E. Malchow, president; E. A. Carey and Mrs. P. C. Loree, vice-presidents; and H. F. Spencer, secretary.

CAMROSE

(By P. C. HANSON, Secretary)

Considering the conditions of the roads, there was a good attendance at the annual convention of Camrose U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held on December 2nd.

The resolutions presented brought out a wealth of discussion, in which keen interest was shown by all present. The Lac Ste. Anne resolution on wheat acreage control brought forth a number of ideas. The general feeling was that the Federal Government should be expected to guarantee satisfactory returns by bonus or other means if it wishes to interfere in the matter of acreage.

Resolutions for the Annual Convention were carried expressing absolute confidence in Premier Brownlee; requesting the Provincial Government to endeavor to find better means of marketing livestock; asking for a Provincial investigation into the feasibility of the Douglas System; proposing the broadening out of the free freight scheme to include those who wish to homestead in the north country; and suggesting extension of the tax consolidation privileges for another year. Several other resolutions, to be sent elsewhere, were also carried.

Officers elected were G. E. Roose,

president, Mrs. R. H. Elliott, Alvin Luger and Harris Hanson, vice-presidents; and P. C. Hanson, secretary—all re-elected.

The convention closed with a public meeting in the Orange Hall, where we were entertained by a very able address by C. L. Gibbs, of Edmonton, and also by short talks by Alderman East of Edmonton and our M.L.A., C. A. Ronning. Musical numbers rendered by Mr. and Mrs. White of Willowdale, were very much appreciated.

DISTRICT

HUXLEY TO GRAINGER

An address by Alfred Speakman, M.P., was an important feature of the December meeting of Huxley to Grainger U.F.A. District Association. Mr. Speakman referred to unemployment, debt burdens, and lack of purchasing power as the principal symptoms of the prevailing economic ills. He declared that he was still a firm believer in the co-operative ideals of the U.F.A., and that he was giving his support to the C.C.F. He thought it would not be necessary to interfere with small, individual craftsmen, but that large corporations should be under national control.

William Burns was re-elected president, and D. Williams vice-president.

NAMAKA

Delegates from Strathmore, Carlsland, Dalemcad, Namaka and Gleichen U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals assembled in the Memorial Hall, Strathmore, on December 6th, for the regular meeting of Namaka U.F.A. District Association. Election of Officers resulted as follows: Oscar Moorehouse, president; Angus Watson, vice-president, and Mrs. Elder, secretary.

Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the families of the late L. F. Pinkerton, former president of the association, and A. A. Moore, late publisher of the *Strathmore Standard*.

Norman F. Priestley gave a rousing address, reminding his hearers of the very considerable successes already achieved by the U. F. A. organization, and calling upon them to regard present difficulties

as a challenge to still greater efforts. Miss Amelia Turner spoke on the C.C.F. Manifesto dealing especially with the railway problem.

Following the meeting, a committee of ladies served lunch to the delegates and visitors present.

Peace River Convention, January 15th

The annual convention of the Peace River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in the Labor Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, January 15th, commencing at 2 p.m. Since the redistribution has practically cut in half the former Peace River constituency, the chief business of this convention will be the winding up of the business of the existing association. This will be followed by the organization meeting of the new Peace River Federal Constituency Association, by representatives of Locals within the boundaries of the new constituency.

Express Confidence

At a meeting held some weeks ago, Westlock U.F.A. Local by unanimous resolution expressed their continued confidence in the character and integrity of the Premier of the Province, Mr. Brownlee.

Urges Full Representation

In an appeal to Locals within the constituency to bend every effort to sending full representation to the Annual Convention, Mrs. Mary M. Dowdell, secretary, in behalf of the board of directors of Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, writes as follows:

"It is vital to the life of the U.F.A. organization that each Local be made to feel that it does not stand alone, but is part of a great movement which is beginning to stir men's minds from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The U.F.A. gave impetus to this movement at its start. It has provided it with some of the most able exponents of its platform, amongst whom is our own member, William Irvine, M.P. We in Wetaskiwin pushed him, by our votes, into the front line to fight our battle against the social and economic forces which threaten to engulf us. We know how well he has done.

"But we also know that leaders must fail unless they have earnest and intelligent followers who will stay with them in difficult times. To provide these is the function of the Locals. The best way to stimulate your Local to thought and action is to make it conscious of the part it must play in the creation of the new social order. This can be done by bringing it into close contact, through your delegation, with the thought and feeling expressed in the Annual U.F.A. Convention. The best way to renew the hope and courage of your leaders—and they need encouragement in these strenuous times—is to show, by sending your delegation, that you are still with them."

News of U.F.A. Locals

At their annual meeting Buffalo Lakes U.F.A. Local elected as officers, J. P. Crichton, J. Somerville and J. Ganzeveld.

Abee U.F.A. Local made over \$20 from a concert and dance recently, the play "The Spinsters' Convention" being greatly enjoyed.

Speakman U.F.A. Local was organized in Red Deer constituency in December, E. V. Riddle being the president and J. A. Phillips the secretary.

Beaver Flats U.F.A. Local was organized recently in Red Deer constituency, Sam Sande and Louis Karlsen being the elected officers.

To raise funds for the Local's running expenses and for sending a delegate to the Annual Convention, Boian Lake U.F.A. Local held a most successful dance recently, proceeds being \$32.

An increase in membership "from none to 23" at the conclusion of a very successful year is reported by Midway U.F.A. Local. A. Volesky and J. M. Michelsen will be the officers for this year.

Cayley U.F.A. Local re-elected G. D. Sloane and H. Eaglesham as president and secretary respectively, the latter being also chosen as delegate to the Annual Convention. H. D. Johnson is vice-president.

An interesting discussion on co-operative buying took place at the last meeting of Entwistle U.F.A. Local. George Melnychuk, Mrs. A. V. Boon and A. V. Boon were elected as officers for the coming year.

Tony Greiner gave a splendid report of the Wetaskiwin convention at the last meeting of Malmo U.F.A. Local. Mr. Greiner was later elected president, E. Whitfield vice-president and Walfred Gustafson secretary.

The C.C.F. and the Douglas plan of social credit were discussed at a recent meeting of Chapel U.F.A. Local. Mr. Young of Mirror and Messrs. Stevens and Bergen of Wetaskiwin being visiting speakers. Delegates to the Convention were also chosen.

Water Glen U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals co-operated in giving a turkey supper in the community hall on December 8th, with a big turnout. The secretary has pointed out that Water Glen U.F.A. has 18 paid-up members, and not 17 as was stated in error in the list of Locals given in the November issue of *The U.F.A.*

On December 13th John C. Buckley, M.L.A. for Gleichen, who has been visiting the Locals in his constituency, addressed the U.F.A. Local at Shepard. He was accompanied by R. M. McCool, M.L.A. for Cochrane, who also spoke on the subject of Provincial Finance. Owing to the very severe weather there were only 40 present, and it was heartily conceded that they must have been extremely enthusiastic to venture out on such an inclement evening.

Shepard U.F.A. Local are holding a series of socials, which are proving very popular, the proceeds going toward reduction of the debt on their community hall. On December 13th, they sponsored a public meeting at which R. M. McCool, M.L.A., and J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., discussed the financial position of the Government, and, states the Local secretary, proved the unsoundness of the arguments of the two Opposition leaders.

(Other Organization News in later Pages.)

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Representing co-operative organizations which have done a business in farm supplies aggregating, according to estimates, about \$375,000, the delegates of the U.F.A. Co-operative Associations met in Edmonton in their Third Annual Conference on December 19th and 20th. Twelve out of the twenty associations now organized were represented, some delegates being unable to attend on account of difficulties of travel.

Reports presented by the Central Co-operative Committee and by one representative of each of the district organizations, were features of the first day. The second day was largely taken up by discussions of prices of commodities and general business connections. Several firms with whom the co-operatives have business connections were represented by their managers or agents and contributed to the survey of conditions made by the Conference. Arrangements for consolidation and expansion in 1934 were also discussed.

In addition to the twenty associations now registered under the act, the report of the Co-operative Committee of the Central Board showed that 131 Locals of the U.F.A. not yet organized into district co-operatives are doing business with the Central Co-operative Association. A report was also received from the Consultative Members of the Committee George MacLachan and Charles Fawcett, who had attended four meetings during the year with the members of the Central Committee, Norman F. Priestley, H. B. MacLeod and George Church.

The conference was presided over by Norman F. Priestley, who was unanimously appointed to the chair, A. Riley of Central Office being appointed secretary. Norman Stewart, E. A. Hanson and H. B. MacLeod were appointed by the chair as the order of business committee.

It was decided that the columns of *The U.F.A.* shall be used to the fullest possible extent for co-operative education; that Locals shall be circularized with educational material at the discretion of the Central Co-operative Committee; and that the matter of radio publicity be left to the discretion of that committee. The date of the fourth annual conference was set for the second week in December, 1934.

Greetings of the Alberta Government were conveyed to the Conference by Hon. George Hoadley, who spoke briefly on the great importance of co-operative effort to the people of the Province as a whole.

It was recommended by the Conference that a business manager be engaged as soon as possible to take charge of co-operative activities in Central Office. It was pointed out that steps in this direction have already been taken.

In view of reports of continual shortage in the actual weight of coal received in carloads, as compared with the railway weights, and the virtual impossibility of effecting adjustments covering this shortage, either with the shipper or the carrier, the conference condemned the present practice of weighing railway cars at infrequent periods. It was pointed out that weights are subject to change due to weather and other conditions.

It was recommended that, in furtherance of co-operative education, time be allotted at all U.F.A. constituency conventions for a speaker to give an address on the work which is being carried on by the Association in the field of consumers' co-operation. The resolution dealing with this matter pointed out that co-operative purchasing has made great forward strides in certain parts of the Province during the past few years, but that there are still large areas which show no evidence of progress in this direction. The opinion was expressed that this condition is due not to any lack of co-operative spirit or unwillingness to join the movement, but because large numbers of farmers are not aware of the progress that has been made by the organization in the development of co-operative buying activities.

Notes by the Way

By THE EDITOR

So far as my knowledge goes, W. R. Howson, leader of the Liberal party, has not yet accepted any of the numerous invitations that have been extended to him by farmers' organizations, to discuss Provincial issues on the public platform with U.F.A. members of the Legislature. I am beginning to lose hope that he ever will.

Mr. Love replies in this issue to a number of questions on Provincial finance. A perusal of the questions and answers printed on page 9 will perhaps provide the explanation of Mr. Howson's reluctance to appear on a platform where he will be under the necessity of proving his assertions.

The necessity of using space to deal with the misstatements of opposition critics such as Mr. Howson is a regrettable one. Mr. Howson is quite the most reckless leader the Liberal party has ever had in Alberta, in his handling of facts and figures. Before the mantle of leadership fell upon his shoulders there was always some degree of decent restraint in the discussion of public affairs by party leaders. The methods of party controversy, however, have always been time wasting. I have spent quite a few years in press galleries, and several in the gallery at Edmonton since the U.F.A. Government came into power, and I can bear witness—and privately my colleagues of the daily press would support me—that the factious opposition, the eternal threshing of old straw, this everlasting bickering and distortion of facts and figures which constitutes so much of the business of "Official Oppositions" is one of the most serious of barriers to social progress. At a time when every good citizen requires to concentrate all his energy and capacity upon the tasks of economic reconstruction, he is compelled to turn aside to answer lies about rugs at Government House or deal with some equally exasperating rubbish. Russell Love confided to me that he would much prefer to devote such time as he can spare to the furtherance of the policies of the C.C.F., rather than to the necessary if less congenial task of correcting Mr. Howson's mathematical and other inaccuracies. I can appreciate his feelings in the matter.

I have heard the inside story of the recent Conservative convention in Calgary, but unfortunately neither time nor space will permit of its description in this issue. Suffice it to say that though the reporters were at the Convention, their papers did not describe the fireworks. There are still many Calgary Conservatives who object to being handed over by the *Calgary Herald* and Mr. Duggan, to the uses of Mr. Howson's political organization. One of the most prominent of them informed the Convention that the policy of indiscriminating, unreasoning opposition to the U.F.A. administration, regardless of the merits of Government policies, was bad business, and I think he intimated also that it was bad citizenship.

The article by Donald Cameron, Jr., in this issue, is, I think, of outstanding

importance. My one regret is that Alberta did not begin, ten years ago, to foster a Folk School movement, adapted from the Scandinavian models to our own somewhat different requirements in this Province. Perhaps it is not too late to begin.

Oswald Garrison Villard's appraisal of the achievements of the NRA is, I think, exceptionally interesting even if his picture is a little too glamorous; that is to be expected of a publicist who in the declining years of capitalism can still describe himself as a "liberal."

The less hopeful side of the NRA, from the standpoint of capitalism, is presented by Mr. Strachey. His observations, which we can quote but briefly, apply also to the AAA,—the administration charged with the duty of bringing The New Deal to agriculture. Mr. Strachey points out that if The New Deal fails to produce a new boom, its early failure is inevitable; and that in so far as boom conditions can be created, they will be created (unless President Roosevelt has still some genuinely radical "trumps" to play) by an inflation "ten times more unsound—that is, more out of relation to either real needs or to effective demand—even than the last boom. Hence it must lead to a crash proportionately worse than this crash."

Dealing with the various attempts now being made to rehabilitate capitalism, *The World Tomorrow* of New York says: "Capitalism's foreign markets are gone. Its expanding days are over. As selfishness at home strikes precipitously against the stone walls of selfishness abroad, it retreats into its own shell, out of which it can never hope to dig, for its shell becomes its grave. There it must be interred. Because it produces for private profit and not for public use, capitalism can never take up the slack of technological unemployment, for it cannot distribute buying power in the hands of the people commensurate with the productivity of the machine. The result is a continued diminution of funds available for those services which feed man's spirit life and minister to his welfare."

"How long this will continue will depend upon how long it will require for the old order to die. It will depend upon how long the people desire to see it live in its senile state. All palliatives to save it will but end in the continued destruction of moral values and human personalities. Religionists should perceive the handwriting on the wall. When the Social Gospel makes us aware of it, and demands the new day in no uncertain terms, it will take on a new birth of life. Its tenets are true. Its champions need more energy and insight. Then they will not be incoherent."

Those words express in language which is completely in harmony with the language of the C.C.F. Manifesto, the realities of our day. In slightly different phraseology, and by means of a different analysis, similar views of the present crisis might have been expressed by a supporter of Major Douglas' Social Credit proposals. To this extent all who believe that the reign of financial-capitalism is nearing its end, because it fails to distribute to those who need them the goods which can be produced

in super-abundance, occupy common ground.

Two Views of the Post-War World

H. Levy, Professor of Mathematics at the Imperial College of Science, University of London, in "The Universe of Science":

"Since the period of the Great War social, industrial, and intellectual life on all continents has been marked by ever-increasing instability and insecurity. Outwardly Science has placed in the hands of man, weapons of power and control which, if wielded intelligently, could banish human misery and inaugurate a reign of material and cultural prosperity unprecedented in its history. It is apparently not to be. The scientific movement, the child of civilized society itself, has made demands for communal adjustment that its slow-moving parent has been unable to meet, and a period of re-valuation, material and intellectual, is inevitable."

John Strachey in "The Menace of Fascism":

"We live in a world which it has become a platitude to describe as a mad-house; in which our poverty is only matched by our surfeit of commodities; in which our ability to produce is only equalled by our ability to starve for lack of production; in which we are about to slaughter each other as the only way we can think of to give each other employment. Can it be wondered at that in such a world the forces of unreason, of reaction and of despair, are in the ascendant."

OFFER \$50 PRIZE

The Robert Owen Foundation, 91 Gothic Avenue, Toronto, offer a prize of \$50 for the best essay, not over 3,000 words in length, on one of the three following subjects: Why and how existing industrial enterprises should be organized on a co-operative basis; Study of co-operative effort by unemployed citizens; The place of co-operative societies within a socialist state. The closing date is March 15th.

U.F.A. RALLY

In point of attendance and interest, the U.F.A. Rally held in Meadowbrook Hall on December 8th was the best for many years. About five hundred persons listened with close attention to Mr. Garland's very clear explanation of the origin of the C.C.F. and his presentation of existing conditions contrasted with what they could be if the natural resources of Canada were utilized for the people. A one-act play was presented by the U.F.W.A. and was enthusiastically received; several charming musical selections were also much appreciated. Supper, and dancing, completed the program.

The annual financial report presented to Haultain U.F.A. Local disclosed a larger turnover than last year, and a fifty per cent increase in membership. E. B. Reimer was re-elected as president and O. T. Johnson was chosen secretary; a committee was appointed to canvass the district for members. An address by E. Peterson, manager of the co-operative store in Wetaskiwin, on "Some Aspects of the Co-operative Movement" was well received, and the speaker was subjected to a barrage of lively questioning at its close.

Myrnam Farmers Strike

Protest Against Alleged Improper Grading by All Local Elevators

On the ground that all grain delivered to Myrnam elevators during the last two weeks of November was graded "tough", regardless of its proper grading, and that this action was taken on instructions of all grain companies concerned, farmers of the district called a strike on wheat deliveries, demanding the removal of the present elevator agents, at a mass meeting on December 4th, states a letter from John P. Hocaluk, secretary of the strike committee.

On the basis of information contained in the letter, and subsequently received from W. H. Blatchford, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, there appear to have been good grounds for the complaint of the Myrnam farmers. Unfortunately they failed to take advantage at the time when this improper grading took place of the protection afforded them under the Canada Grain Act, by sending samples to the Grain Survey Board at Edmonton. If they had done so, we are informed by Mr. Blatchford, action could have been immediately taken to prevent further abuse of their opportunities by the grain companies.

Mr. Hocaluk writes that all the local elevator agents made statements to various farmers to the effect that they were under instructions from their companies to buy all wheat at that point on the basis of "tough" grading; and all wheat delivered from November 15th to December 2nd was so graded. A number of deliveries were made to other points, and it was found that 85 per cent of such deliveries were sold as dry. On December 4th a mass meeting of farmers was held to discuss the situation, and a resolution was sent to the Board of Grain Commissioners and to the Department of Agriculture, asking for a Government inspector to investigate the whole affair. Two weeks later W. H. Blatchford, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, together with representatives of three elevator companies, visited the district, and conducted an inquiry. Mr. Hocaluk declares that the elevator agents denied having made statements regarding blanket instructions to grade all wheat "tough," although many farmers were willing to swear that they had.

After the inquiry, Mr. Hocaluk states that Mr. Blatchford decided that the Board of Grain Commissioners had no power to act in the matter, but that it was a matter for the elevator companies to deal with.

Mr. Hocaluk states that Mr. Blatchford has since made a public statement to the effect that the elevator companies are losing money at Myrnam; the farmers of the district feel, however, that they are also losing money and that they are not getting a square deal on the grading of their wheat. They appeal for support in carrying on their struggle against the treatment that they have received from the elevators.

One of the difficulties faced by the strikers is that the power to remove elevator agents rests not with the Board of Grain Commissioners but solely with the elevator companies.

Important articles by Professors Underhill and Scott feature the January issue of the Saskatchewan C.C.F. Research Bulletin. William Irvine, M.P., and Elmer Roper will have contributions to the February number. The price is 10 cents; address Drawer 339. Regina.

POVERTY LANE

By BERT HUFFMAN

Moaning at night like a beast in pain
Is the old world tramping in Poverty Lane!

Weary of maddening strife for gold,
Weary of blasted dreams untold,
Hungry and jaded and lean and blind,
Eagerly pressing, some goal to find,
After its orgy of greed and lust
The foolish old world is bowed in the dust!

Anywhere, anywhere out of its pain,
It crowds and jostles in Poverty Lane!

Poverty Lane like a serpent's trail
Winding and writhing without avail—
Hugging the seething city's brink
Forging new miseries link by link;
Sweeping out to the country's space,
Hunter and hunted are face to face!
Rich man, poor man, spoiler and slave—
Banker and beggar and cringing knave—
All are tossed as wisps of straw
Into the chasm of Fortune's maw!

Yesterday's braggart today cast down,
Yesterday prophet, today a clown;
Yesterday's lord with his power and gold
Cringing today in the bitter cold:
Yesterday's boasters proud and vain—
Eating the dirt in Poverty Lane!

Endless hordes in the narrow way
Curse and jostle in wild dismay;
Thieves and beggars and haughty souls,
A motley throng down the highway rolls!
Faded silks and gingham gowns,
Threadbare mantles and rusted crowns—
Ah, it's a rabble that crowds in pain
This longest highway, Poverty Lane!

* * *

And yet, wherever this highway leads
Wealth and Plenty for human needs!
Dazzling fabrics in endless bales,
Riches outstripping the wildest tales;
Earth is groaning with harvest store,
Art and Labor their floods outpour!
Fullness and Opulence everywhere
Eager to feed and clothe and share—
But Greed and Avarice, Lust and Gain
Turn the glad earth into Poverty Lane!

Cheadle, December 13th, 1933.

DEATH OF GEORGE G. HUSER

It is with great regret that we record the death, on December 21st, of George G. Huser, pioneer farmer of Crossfield district. Mr. Huser was a veteran in the United Farmers' movement.

GUESTS OF HONOR

E. J. Garland, M.P., and Mrs. Garland, were the guests of honor at a social gathering held by Lomond U.F.A. Local recently, this district having been removed from Mr. Garland's constituency by the recent redistribution. After a short program, presentations were made

to Mr. and Mrs. Garland. These gifts, writes the secretary of the Local, Andrew W. Tolloch, "were of necessity of small intrinsic value, but carried with them the heartfelt good wishes of the community." Mr. Garland, in replying to the presentation, declared himself ready and willing, in the future as in the past, to assist the people of the district in any way; he bespoke for Mr. Coote the same support that he had himself always received, and expressed his conviction that Mr. Coote would have before him at all times the well being of the people in his constituency.

Homo Sapiens—or The "Intelligent" Man's Race Toward World Chaos

By ANDRE M. BYRNE

EDITOR'S NOTE

In the parable printed below, Mr. Byrne attacks with biting satire and ridicule the theories upon which the financial governments of the principal countries of the world and the economists who serve them, are basing their efforts to bring about the "recovery" of capitalism from its present disorders and threatened collapse. The characters and scenes are imaginary; but those of our readers who followed the proceedings of the World Economic Conference last year, and who have studied orthodox remedies for "depression" which have been presented since 1929, will see a close parallel between them and the proceedings and remedies described in the parable.

"Volpergo", we take it, typifies the ruthless-energetic type of dictator with whom we have become familiar, raised to a position of dominance in the world. "Pausanias", the small minded logician who persuades the dictator to carry the theories of his Economic Sub-Committee into practice, is the necessary foil of the other character—Fabius (named after the ancient Roman whose military strategy was "delay") and his colleagues.

The dictator carries to its logical conclusion the policy, beloved of the great bankers, of endeavoring to restore prosperity by reducing production in almost every field.

Let it be said that to recognize the criminal folly of the current orthodox theory does not free us from the necessity

of facing, in Canada, the definite and specific problem of adjusting wheat production in the face of the barriers raised against wheat imports by countries formerly our customers. That is a peculiar and very difficult problem, which, under present circumstances, we are obliged to meet. The fact that wheat growers must deal with the wheat problem in the light of actual market conditions—the establishment of a National Wheat Board being a necessary step to that end—does not invalidate the general case against restriction of production of commodities of every sort, as a cure for "depression". That problem—of readjustment—must be faced without illusions. The truth is, however, that at the World Economic Conference, and since, the "experts" showed their complete bankruptcy in ideas, or complete subservience to the great financial interests, by making "restriction of production" of goods their slogans in a world in which more than thirty million adult unemployed persons and their dependents are unable to purchase even the bare necessities of living; and their total failure to take action to raise purchasing power to a point at which the total volume of goods produced can be bought by consumers.

The parable, which was originally published in *The New English Weekly* of December 14th last, is printed in full below:

HOMO SAPIENS

The various national dictatorships having failed one by one, Volpergo, the chief of the International Air Force, suddenly proclaimed himself world dictator after a series of demonstration flights by his bombing squadrons. The appointment was hastily confirmed by the League of Nations, which was naturally anxious that everything should be done in the proper constitutional manner. The day after the proclamation, a hermit emerged from his cave in the mountains and sought an interview with Volpergo. He made such a nuisance of himself in the precincts of the palace with his brilliant vocabulary that Volpergo's secretaries at length persuaded the dictator to grant the old man's request. Volpergo was in conference with his advisory council when the hermit arrived, but he agreed to see him at once.

"My name is Pausanias," said the hermit after he had bowed to Volpergo and the council.

"Pray be seated," said Volpergo, out of consideration for his visitor's grey hairs. "I understand you wish to speak to me."

Pausanias sat stroking his beard for some moments in order to obtain an impressive silence. "I have a message

for you," he said. "It concerns the one subject which I know is closest to your heart—the welfare of the people of the earth."

"I am listening," said Volpergo.

"I have spent much time in meditation and reflection," continued Pausanias, "and of late years my thoughts have been occupied with the unhappy condition of my fellow-men. I have, in fact, been studying economics, and I have been careful to augment my reading of the best text books by subscribing to the weekly and trade supplements of the leading newspapers; and these, together with an excellent wireless set, have kept me in touch with current opinion and events. I have here sixteen foolscap sheets containing a list of all the books I have read on the recommendation of a Professor of Economics. And though I must confess that most of these books contradict each other—many of them almost to the point of mutual cancellation—there seem to me to emerge from them certain clearly-defined principles which apparently command general acceptance among the recognized experts and can therefore be regarded as axiomatic."

"You would oblige us by expressing yourself more concisely," interrupted Volpergo. "What is the object of this interview?"

"To inform you that I have discovered

the cure for the world depression."

"Do you claim to have succeeded where the best brains of the world have failed?"

"As to that, I leave you to judge when you have heard what I have to say," replied Pausanias.

"It is fortunate that the members of my Economic Sub-Committee are present," said Volpergo. "Proceed."

"The thing is simplicity itself. Let me remark, first of all, that I do not claim to be an expert either in the sphere of economics or of finance, being, as I am, without practical experience in either field. I have, however, some pretensions to *expertise* in the field of logic—and it is as a logician primarily that I approach the subject. First, then, I find that there is general agreement that, whatever other contributory causes may have arisen since (and there seems to have been an incredible number), the trade depression originally began as the result of world over-production. Is that agreed?"

Volpergo turned to the Chairman of his Economic Sub-Committee. "Is that agreed, Fabius?" he asked.

"Undoubtedly," answered Fabius.

"Undoubtedly," murmured the rest of the Sub-Committee.

"It is also agreed, I believe, that the condition of over-production, though it may give rise to a great variety of symptoms, can be infallibly and invariably detected by falling prices on the one hand and rising unemployment on the other hand."

"True," said Fabius.

"True," repeated the Sub-Committee.

"It is also agreed by all the foremost economic and financial experts of every country that there can be no return of world prosperity until prices begin to rise and unemployment figures to fall again. The objectives are therefore clear. We have to discover how to raise prices and reduce unemployment."

"Exactly," said Fabius.

"Exactly," said the Sub-Committee.

"Well, there is nothing simpler," said Pausanias. "I am astonished that so much fuss should have been made over a problem, the solution of which is so obvious that I am almost ashamed to state it."

"Nevertheless we beg you to overcome your very natural reluctance," said Volpergo.

"There is no reluctance," answered Pausanias, "That was a mere figure of speech. Here, then, is the solution. If falling prices and rising unemployment are symptoms of a condition caused by over-production, then it follows logically that you can only cure this condition by removing the cause—that is, by reducing production until prices rise and unemployment fails to the required level."

There was a full minute's silence.

"That sound incredibly foolish, but it certainly seems to be logical," said

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Questions and Answers on Provincial Finances

Misstatements of Facts and Figures by Mr. Howson and Others Dealt With—Recent Liberal Lie Concerning Rug at Government House Is Nailed

Editor's note: Mr. Love's articles on Provincial finances have aroused much interest among readers of *The U.F.A.* Several letters have been written to the editor commenting on these articles and asking for further details in regard to various items. In certain cases we have forwarded questions for Mr. Love to deal with. A number of questions and answers which are of public interest, are published below.

Debt and Interest Charges

Question: A member at Claresholm writes in as follows: "Mr. Howson says, 'The interest charges on our debt in 1921 were only \$1,400,000 and they are over \$7,000,000 today. These figures show an increase of 400 per cent.' Mr. Love says, 'The total public debt has only increased 60 1/2 per cent.' How come? Either Mr. Howson or Mr. Love is wrong. They both can't be right. I haven't got this book that these men use, so please tell me how they arrive at these figures."

Answer: The total debt figures showing 93 millions in 1921 and 150 millions today are correct. These represent an increase of 60 1/2 per cent. These debt figures include our telephones, but the interest and sinking fund charges on telephones are shown under the Telephone Department and must be added to the \$7,159,000 on debt carrying charges on the general debt, making a total debt carrying charge for all debt of \$8,814,000 in 1933.

The corresponding debt carrying charges on the 93 million dollar debt of 1921 are made up as follows:

Shown in public accounts.....	\$1,939,635
Interest on \$10,843,000 borrowed in 1921 for general debt.....	704,800
Interest on railways charged to capital.....	772,585
Interest on seed grain, Cow Bill and relief loans charged to capital.....	166,620
Interest on University debt, including 1921 additions....	191,772
Interest on telephones including 1921 additions.....	1,373,425

Total.....\$5,148,837

The term "charged to capital" means that the Liberal Government borrowed this amount of money, instead of taking it out of taxes and used it to pay interest on part of the debt in 1921. Add to the above \$5,148,837, the same per cent that the present Government is setting aside for sinking fund (debt reduction purposes), and you will find that increase in debt carrying charges corresponds with the same per cent in the increase in debt. It is absurd and ridiculous for Mr. Howson to tell the public that the debt charges on the debt of 1921 were only \$1,400,000.

Unfunded and Interest Debt

Question: A member at Vulcan writes as follows: "Mr. Love stated in the November issue of *The U.F.A.* that in 1921 the unfunded debt was \$5,586,000

and the indirect debt was \$30,408,000. I want to know what these amounts consisted of. When Mr. Howson was in Vulcan he said they were guarantees on which the Liberal Government didn't have to pay any interest. Is Mr. Howson right or is he just bluffing?"

Answer: The unfunded debt in 1921 included \$3,687,000 invested in saving certificates, \$2,000,000 of temporary loans from the banks and miscellaneous items of \$150,000. Anyone knows that banks charged interest in 1921 and people received interest on the money they invested in saving certificates, and therefore the Government had to pay interest on every dollar of its unfunded debt.

The indirect debt of \$30,408,000 included \$17,094,000 in railway guarantees; \$4,000,000 for the University debt, \$5,400,000 for Irrigation and Drainage district debentures and miscellaneous items of \$3,914,000. If Mr. Howson thinks the Liberal Government didn't have to pay interest on its indirect debt he overlooks the \$772,585 borrowed in 1921 to pay interest on railways alone. The University cost the taxpayers one-half per cent more interest under the Liberal Government as an indirect debt than it does under the present Government as a direct debt. Meeting the interest on the indirect debt created by the former Liberal Government, has been one of the most serious financial problems facing the present Government. No wonder Mr. Howson and other critics of the Government prefer not to deal with the indirect part of our public debt. Today our railway losses and University debt are included in the direct debt of the Province.

Government House

Question: A member at Three Hills writes in as follows: "At a public meeting in Three Hills, Mr. Howson dealt very fully with the costs of furnishing Government House, describing particularly the expensive curtains, bed spreads, rugs, etc., etc. These expenses seem out of line with the farmer's idea of furnishing a house, but the Liberals built and furnished Government House so I would like to know how these 'U.F.A.' expenses compare with the standard already established by the Liberals."

Answer: Government House was built over 20 years ago and when the Liberals left office in 1921 it represented a capital investment of approximately four hundred thousand dollars. Our Liberal friends were so "liberal" in their tastes that they found it impossible to buy furniture in Canada good enough for their style of a Government House, so they imported it from overseas, choosing the "Georgian" style to compete with the Palace of Versailles. To furnish the drawing room alone they spent \$10,000. Our Liberal friends, now wishing to atone for their folly and extravagance, beg the present Government to go to Woolworth's for replacements and are most indignant that after twenty years of wear and tear, the Government

has now found it necessary to spend in the course of the past three years, about \$5,000 to replace and repair some of the \$63,000 worth of furnishings put into Government House by the former Liberal Government.

THE RUG CASE

Question: A member at Millet writes in as follows: "At Mr. Howson's meeting in Millet the charge was made that Mr. McPherson, in order to help pay his personal legal expenses, gave his solicitor a \$1,200.00 rug from Government House for a paltry sum of \$25.00. Can you tell me whether this charge is true or not?"

Answer: The rug in question was purchased twenty years ago at a cost of \$500.00. It was so badly worn that part of it was utterly beyond repair. Mr. Hutton, an upholsterer in Edmonton, put in a written offer for some of the worn-out furnishings in Government House, offering \$25.00 for this particular rug. The offer was accepted on October 6th, 1932. This was before Mr. McPherson had engaged anyone or had any need of engaging anyone as his personal solicitor. Mr. Hutton remodelled this rug by cutting out the damaged section and without any knowledge of Mr. McPherson or the Government, resold it to the wife of a man in Edmonton who afterwards became Mr. McPherson's solicitor. This person was not at that time, or at any previous time to the sale of this rug, engaged as Mr. McPherson's personal solicitor. There isn't one atom of truth in the above charge.

Telephones

Question: A member from Lacombe wants information about the telephones. He says "Did our Government telephones ever pay their way or did they first begin to lose money after the U.F.A. Government came into power?"

Answer: The present financial difficulties with our Provincial telephone system are confined almost entirely to the rural section which represents approximately one-third of our total investment in telephones. The cause of the difficulty is traceable to the unwarranted investment made in rural telephones by the former Liberal Government.

When the present Government came into office, there was an investment of \$6,382,000 in 18,752 rural telephones, representing an investment of \$340.36 per rural telephone. Allowing 3 1/2 per cent for reserve fund, one-half of one per cent for sinking fund and six per cent for interest, we have a charge for overhead of \$34.00 per telephone before allowing anything for operation and maintenance. The 1921 day rate charge of \$24.00 per year failed to meet even proper overhead charges by \$10.00, allowing nothing for operation and maintenance costs. This was the condition of the rural telephone system when the

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ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Proceedings at Annual Meeting of Alberta Wheat Pool

The eleventh annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates was held in Calgary on Tuesday, November 28th, until Tuesday, December 5th. The following delegates were present:

Lethbridge district—James R. McFall, Etzikom; J. D. Madill, Foremost; N. L. Eliason, Wrentham; J. A. Johansen, Woolford; T. P. Bowlby, Coaldale; Paul H. Redd, Raymond; J. A. Reck, Iron Springs; O. J. Scott, Travers; James W. O'Neil, Winnifred; T. S. Montgomerie, Hilda.

Claresholm district—W. F. Blackburn, Fishburn; H. Renkenberger, Barons; E. A. Carey, Barons; Homer I. Montgomery, Nanton; Guy E. Voisey, Champion; J. J. Dann, Reid Hill; M. H. Ward, Arrowwood; W. S. Morrison, High River; J. O. Anderson, Blackie; John C. Greig, Balzac.

South Calgary—John Fowlie, Bindloss; J. R. Hannaford, Howie; H. Geo. Hansen, Pollockville; Nat. Bryant, Dorothy; J. A. McArthur, Gleichen; Carl J. Anderson, Jr., Scandia; E. A. Wagler, Standard; John R. McEwan, Hesketh; J. B. McCubbin, Ghost Pine Creek; Sydney B. A. Hepburn, Huxley.

North Calgary: John Woods, Sibbald; Rufus Cates, Oyen; O. R. Hedges, Naco; N. D. Stewart, Chinook; D. J. Burton, Stanmore; John K. Sutherland, Hanna; W. C. Hands, Delia; G. A. Bagley, Rumsey; Ira D. Taylor, Big Valley; M. R. Holder, Stettler.

Red Deer—H. L. Taggart, Olds; J. W. May, Clive; T. T. Jevne, Millet; Alfred B. Haarstad, Bentley; A. E. Sherratt, Mayerthorpe; Joseph Messmer, Barrhead; Andrew Rafn, Bon Accord; E. H. Keith, Sexsmith; Walter R. Mueller, Spirit River; M. E. Williamson, Berwyn.

Camrose—C. A. Fawcett, Consort; Duncan Scott, Cadogan; A. L. Danielson, Czar; Henry Paulson, Veteran; John Hallett, Fleet; Harry Sheardown, Bulwark; Nils A. Anderson, Amisk; John W. Laing, Galahad; J. E. Larsen, Strome; W. W. Harber, Camrose.

Edmonton—H. Foreman, Chauvin; Elmer Clay, Paradise Valley; Andrew B. Wood, Riverton; Andrew Holmberg, Viking; J. T. McDuffe, Minburn; W. J. Shapka, Desjarlais; Ben M. Anderson, Toffield; A. W. Fraser, Vegreville; Fred Mawson, Vilna; Victor Tessier, St. Paul.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning and the convention proceeded to organize for business. Chairmen were elected as follows: A. B. Wood, as chairman, and E. H. Keith and Rufus Cates as assistants.

Committees were appointed as follows: Order of Business—J. K. Sutherland, Walter R. Mueller, C. A. Fawcett. Resolutions—J. A. Johansen, Joseph Messmer, I. D. Taylor.

CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

At the last meeting a resolution was passed asking the directors to draw up a memorandum covering proposed conduct of delegates' meetings. A recommendation was submitted containing the customary rules of procedure and the delegate body added several clauses and deleted others. The clauses added were (1) No delegate shall speak more than once to a motion under discussion until all other delegates have had an opportunity to speak; (2) A mover and seconder

of a motion shall have prior right in debate; (3) A mover of an original motion shall have the privilege of closing the debate thereon even although a motion requiring that a vote be taken thereon has been put and carried.

A suggestion in the memorandum that a committee of two or three from among the elected delegates be appointed as a resolutions committee to consider the various resolutions presented prior to the convention for the purpose of going over the resolutions, consolidating some where advisable and arranging them according to subjects dealt with, was turned down by the delegate body.

The convention decided to admit all members of the association, same being vouched for by sitting delegates. It was later decided that the term "members of the association" included only signers of the second series contract.

SUNDRY MATTERS

Various reports, including that of the board of directors and of the manager, were presented. These reports were printed in the last issued of *The U.F.A.* and hence will not be dealt with here.

A resolution requesting the management to furnish the delegates with the schedule of salaries and wages paid in the administration of the organization was carried. It was also requested that a list showing fidelity bonds carried by responsible individuals be furnished. Each delegate was later provided with these lists.

W. A. MacLeod, director of publicity for the Canadian Wheat Pool, addressed the delegates. Mr. MacLeod stated that every individual interested in the Pool movement must be elated at the success attending the efforts during the past year in all three Provinces. He stated that the depression which had witnessed the breakdown of so many large and well-established organizations had seen the Pools successful in re-establishing themselves. "You have the largest business organization in this Province and the best managed," he said, "and I do not believe there are any of equal size that can show nearly the same success as the Alberta Pool has during the past year."

The report of the auditors, Harvey & Morrison, was presented and considerable time taken up by the delegates in going into details along with Mr. Harvey and Mr. Morrison.

On Thursday morning the meeting was addressed by Hon. M. A. McPherson, Attorney General for the Province of Saskatchewan, and Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba. Hon. Mr. McPherson dealt particularly with the International Wheat Conference and he urged the delegates to support the agreement and any plan worked out to meet Canada's commitments thereunder. Premier Bracken dealt exhaustively with the situation of agriculture in Western Canada, his remarks being listened to with the greatest attention.

Premier Bracken mentioned that the Manitoba Wheat Pool in his opinion will meet its obligations with the Provincial Government. The Government had written off one and a quarter million dollars in order to be sure that the elevator system would remain in the hands of producers. Since then two successful years have been experienced, particularly this last one.

Hon. Mr. Bracken said the present problem was not one of production as that had been solved where it was capable of being solved. The present problem lies in the distribution of wealth produced and it is a far more difficult one. The wealth of Canada is in the soil, he said, and on its intelligent development depends the country's ultimate success. Are we capable of remedying the situation in wheat or will it continue to maintain surpluses with a ruinous price bankruptcy everywhere? The international wheat conference is the first real attempt to break down extreme nationalism. There is some hope that reason will prevail in the world when twenty-two nations can get together and agree on an international policy. The purpose of that conference was to raise the price of wheat. Everybody in Canada is vitally interested in seeing that that price is raised.

BROWNLEE SPEAKS

In the afternoon, Premier J. E. Brownlee of Alberta, addressed the convention. He expressed pleasure at the success attending the organization during the past year and paid a personal tribute to R. D. Purdy, general manager of the Pool. "You have succeeded at putting at rest any idea that Alberta would be put to any expense over the Government guarantee" the Premier said, "and you have been successful in destroying anxiety as the future of your payments to the Government and the people of the Province will have new respect for the Alberta Wheat Pool."

With reference to the international wheat agreement the Premier said that this was the most hopeful thing that has happened in recent years. He considered the wheat problem to be the most vital one with which statesmen have to deal. Trade or business cannot revive until the wheat problem is handled vigorously and wisely. Part of the solution is the need to limit wheat production. The simplest and most effective legislation to achieve that result is the aim of the Governments. There is no use putting a law into effect that will take an army to enforce or that has not the backing of the people. The people can do what laws cannot do and on self action will depend the success to be achieved in this endeavor.

Hon. Mr. Brownlee said that the wheat problem will not be worked out under the present marketing scheme. The London agreement can only be carried out by placing the marketing of wheat under one control in each of the large wheat exporting countries. Open competition must be abandoned for central control. Let each individual farmer reduce acreage and let each country place the sale of its wheat under a central body, was the Premier's suggestion.

The Premier expressed the opinion that the greatest hope for re-construction of world trade is that the policy of the United States may go to a certain place, stop there, and then be accepted as standard for the world. He said that the financial policies of Canada and the United States in adherence to gold was the cause of North America having to carry the surplus wheat of the world. Canada will only prosper as she can sell her products to the world and should

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not delay long in monetary progressiveness. He suggested that the Canadian dollar should be placed in definite relationship with the pound sterling in order that Canadian goods may be sold abroad. A new orientation regarding world trade is needed everywhere, Hon. Mr. Brownlee stated. Nationalism is rampant to a degree that has not been known in five centuries, but must give way to international trade.

The Premier stated that he had no patience with those who say that the methods of the past are the only ones with which to bring the world out of its present dilemma; at the same time it gave him concern to see a tendency to believe that by some miraculous way, by disregarding the general conceptions of trade and business, we can lift ourselves by our own bootstraps in some simple method. There are broad principles we cannot disregard and it is only by realizing this that progress can be made. There never was an occasion such as the present when careful and analytical reason was needed so we can build wisely, maybe using new charts, new scales, or new designs.

The brightest spot in the world today is England, Hon. Mr. Brownlee mentioned, and that country is more socialized and nationalization of industry is carried to a greater length there than anywhere else, proving that democracy can be a success and as rapid reforms carried out under it as under any other form of government. This he believed was due to the fact that the people there had a longer training in the arts of democracy.

At the conclusion of Premier Brownlee's address a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to him.

POOL AGENCIES REPORT

The report of the board of directors of the Canadian Wheat Pool as printed in the last issue of *The U.F.A.* was presented to the meeting by R. C. Findlay, treasurer. Mr. Findlay also presented the report of the Canadian Pool Agencies, Limited. This company was organized five years ago for the purpose of saving to the Pool organizations some of the commissions paid to insurance brokers. At that time it was intended that the company would ultimately grow to be an insurance company, but it was recognized that first our reserves must be established before this risk could be taken. At the end of the 1929-30 season a reserve of approximately \$176,000 had been created, but due to the difficult times experienced it was decided to distribute these earnings in the proportion in which they were contributed to the various Wheat Pools. When the Canadian Wheat Pool went out of the export business the company naturally lost a huge volume of insurance. It was decided to continue in business under the three Provincial pools and ever since the Canadian Pool Agencies has been operated profitably as well as successfully from the standpoint of service.

Over \$400,000 have been returned to the Pools through the operations of this organization during the past five years and all of this was done with an original investment of \$20,000 which investment is still intact and represented by cash or bonds. This showing may be regarded as satisfactory, but on top of this the value of the service rendered is infinitely greater than the profits accumulated.

During the past year buildings and

grain for the three Pools were insured to the value of over \$62,000,000. In addition bonds required under the Grain Act were furnished to the extent of more than \$15,000,000. Marine insurance totalled more than \$3,200,000.

Mr. Findlay went into detail to show savings in the way of reduction of rates in various forms of insurance and mentioned that the value of the organization should not be judged on its profit showing alone. "We think that the organization of this company has been more than justified," Mr. Findlay said, "but we feel we have only begun to scratch the surface and it is our hope that this company may ultimately achieve the purpose which was in mind at the time it was formed."

SUNDRY RESOLUTIONS

A resolution was passed asking that in the matter of electing directors publicity in *The U.F.A.* be given to the names of those nominated in each district.

Resolution was passed that the association go back to the pooling system as soon as possible.

A resolution was carried suggesting that Alberta Wheat Pool purchase the bonds covering indebtedness to Alberta Government as far as liquid assets will permit.

Another resolution favoring publicly owned central bank for Canada was passed.

The convention went on record by resolution as being of the opinion that the present is not the time to place city unemployed on the land to still further add to surplus production or to encourage immigration for land settlement.

A resolution asking the board of directors to use their influence to have a strain of the variety "Red Bobs" wheat recognized as a registerable variety of wheat by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, was passed. This resolution was introduced because many junior wheat club members residing in districts adjacent to the foothills where Red Bobs wheat is generally grown, find themselves handicapped because the wheat is not registered.

A resolution asking that Wheat Pool directors resign their office as such as soon as they accept appointment as director or commissioner in any other company or government position for which they receive remuneration was defeated.

A resolution asking the directors to give consideration to reduction in salaries of employees—lower paid employees to be exempt—reduction if possible to be equal to 5 per cent, was discussed at length. During the discussion figures were presented showing the reductions approximating 19 per cent, a total amount of \$230,000 a year, which have been made over a period of the last three years. Amendment was offered commending the directors and management for the economies effected and recommending that the policy of curtailing expenditures be continued in the future, also pledging the delegate body to do their utmost to cut down overhead expense and to impress on the membership the necessity of patronizing Pool facilities as a means of bringing in greater revenue and reducing the bushel cost of operation. Both original motion and amendment were defeated.

Resolution was passed asking the directors to review the whole question of publicity and to present a report to the next convention as to the feasibility

of the Pool publishing a newspaper, controlled by the Pool and supported by other co-operative organizations.

Due to the fact that there was a tie-vote in the election of director in the North Calgary division, resolution was passed to the effect that the annual meeting of delegates shall in future decide if a tie-vote for director occurs, the decision to be made by vote, the chairman having only a casting vote; that when any application is made to the Legislature for any amendment of the Alberta Wheat Pool Act, 1929, an amendment shall be obtained to bring this into effect.

A message of condolence to Mrs. H. F. Nester, who suffered the loss of her husband last spring, was passed by the convention. The late Mr. Nester was a respected member of the delegate body for many years.

MR. McFARLAND SPEAKS

John I. McFarland, manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, addressed the convention presenting a report which was printed in the last issue of *The U.F.A.* Following the reading of the report a general discussion took place. Mr. McFarland expressed his interest in and support of the international wheat agreement and his appreciation of the stand the Wheat Pools had taken with respect to that agreement. He said as the Pools were operators of big elevator concerns the natural expectation was that they would be interested in the increasing of production in order to obtain larger handlings. On the contrary they had taken the longer view believing it to be in the best interests of the farmers.

Mr. McFarland discussed intimate matters connected with the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool. He said that at no time had the Central Agency been in a position where the wheat which was sold could be sold at a price sufficient to equalize the payments on the 1930 Wheat Pool deliveries. Asked if in the case of the price of wheat rising to higher figures would the profits on the Government holdings as apart from the 1930 pool carryover revert to the Pools, Mr. McFarland said that that was his understanding on reading Premier Bennett's statements on the matter in the House of Commons.

Mr. McFarland was asked point blank if he was in favor of a wheat board in Canada. He said he could see an advantage of such a board provided the other large wheat exporting nations would form similar boards. Otherwise, he did not see any particular advantage above what is now actually being accomplished with the stabilization policies of the Canadian Government.

Mr. McFarland received a very good reception and the delegates expressed appreciation of his attendance and for the information he gave.

THE MATTER OF SCRIP

The board of directors presented a report on the advisability of the Pool issuing scrip, this having been requested by resolution at a previous general meeting. The report was against the issuance of scrip in view of the fact that it was illegal and would not appear to have any practical value. The Pool could not very well offer patrons scrip in payment of grain when competitors were paying cash. This report was adopted.

Another special report presented complied with delegates' request that an inves-

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tigation be conducted as to the possibilities of effecting economies in auditing.

The report mentions that it may be possible to effect an immediate saving in the way of audit fees but this would be more than offset by the advantages accruing to the Pool from the technical advice and guidance from the present firm of auditors who by virtue of their long association with the Pool organization have become thoroughly familiar with its accounting system.

This report was adopted.

ELECTION OF POOL DIRECTORS

On December 4th the following resolution was passed by the delegates:

"Resolved that in the matter of electing directors that those reporting the results thereof be required to furnish the names of those nominated in each district (if any) and that the said information be published in *The U.F.A.*"

It was further agreed that this regulation be made effective in regard to the election of directors held during the recent annual meeting. In order, therefore, that this regulation be carried out, nominations as reported to the secretary from the various districts are given below:

Lethbridge district: nominations—C. Jensen, J. D. Madill, T. P. Bowlby, J. A. Johansen; elected—C. Jensen.

Claresholm district: elected by acclamation—J. Jesse Strang.

South Calgary district: elected by acclamation—Ben S. Plumer.

North Calgary district: nominations—J. K. Sutherland, Rufus Cates, R. A. Macpherson, Norman D. Stewart; elected—R. A. Macpherson.

Red Deer district: elected by acclamation—H. W. Wood.

Camrose district: elected by acclamation—Lew Hutchinson.

Edmonton district: nominations—A. B. Wood, George Bennett; elected—George Bennett.

At a meeting held subsequently H. W. Wood was re-elected as chairman of the board and Lew Hutchinson vice-chairman.

Committees for the year: representatives on Canadian Wheat Pool board—Lew Hutchinson, George Bennett, J. Jesse Strang. Elevator committee—R. A. Macpherson, C. Jensen. Office committee—Ben S. Plumer, C. Jensen. Field service committee—Ben S. Plumer, R. A. Macpherson. Publicity committee—C. Jensen, Ben S. Plumer. Legislation committee—Ben S. Plumer, R. A. Macpherson. Finance committee—Ben S. Plumer, C. Jensen. Field crops committee—R. A. Macpherson, C. Jensen.

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According to Sir George Paish, the entire world is bankrupt but refuses to admit it, that is, the debtors cannot pay their debts but don't want to say it in so many words, while the creditors know that they cannot pay but hate to let them get away with it. World bankruptcy opens up an interesting field of economic speculation. If the whole area is considered as an unit it is apparent that it includes all the debtors and all the creditors, and that as all the debts are exactly equal to all the credits then the payment of the debts would mean simply a redistribution of wealth within the area but would mean no change whatsoever with regard to the total wealth within the area.—*Manitoba Co-operator*.

DELEGATES SUPPORT WHEAT QUOTA PLAN

Ask For Wheat Board and Domestic Wheat Price

The delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool assembled in convention during the week of December 4th, passed a resolution unanimously approving of the method of dealing with the wheat situation by international co-operative method and endorsed the plan for the adjusting of supply to demand as outlined in the memorandum submitted by the board of the Canadian Wheat Pool to the Provincial and Federal Governments. The resolution further requested that the Governments proceed with all diligence to take such steps as are necessary to implement Canada's part in the international wheat agreement and to adopt measures that may be required to make the agreement effective in improving the economic status of the Canadian wheat growers.

Quota System Suggested

The board's memorandum suggested as a fair basis for the working out of the wheat agreement that a quota plan should be provided which would specify the quantity of wheat the farmer could deliver for sale during the life of the wheat agreement. It was suggested that legislation to put the quota plan into force would be comparatively simple and could be worked out by Provincial and municipal officials.

"We consider that a definite fixed quota enforced by legislation is the most equitable manner of adjusting wheat production in Canada to the quantity this country can deliver under the wheat agreement," the memorandum reads. "If no legislative measures are taken and the matter of adjusting production to fixed demand is left entirely to the producers it is more than probable that the reduction of acreage by one farmer would be offset by increased wheat acreage by his neighbor."

The directors pointed out that unless the quantity each farmer could deliver was set by quota it might happen that some who were late in delivering their grain might find all elevator space taken up by grain delivered earlier that season or by the carryover from the previous year. Also that the fear of elevator congestion and the anxiety to sell their wheat knowing that only a certain set quantity could be sold would almost inevitably accelerate the flow of grain from the farm to the elevator immediately after threshing.

Ask for Wheat Board

Another resolution was passed asking the Government of Canada to establish a national marketing agency with power similar to the 1919-20 national wheat board to have complete control over the movement and marketing of the Canadian crop. Also that there should be sufficient direct representation by the producers on such marketing agency as will give effect to the view of the producers in the administration thereof. The delegates considered that the carrying out of Canada's pledge under the international wheat agreement could best be effected through the establishment of a wheat board in this country. This resolution was carried unanimously.

A subsequent resolution suggested that there should be at least 75 per cent producer representation on the proposed

marketing board to give effect to the views of the producers.

Other Resolutions

Another resolution under the same heading which was passed unanimously was to the effect that the Alberta Wheat Pool should give the fullest possible support to the movement to secure the necessary marketing legislation from both Federal and Provincial sources to enable producers to establish marketing organizations for farm commodities under producer-control when a specified percentage of the producers of a given commodity signified their support for such a marketing organization.

A similar resolution expressed the approval of the assembled delegates in support of action taken by Provincial marketing associations at Regina last July, providing for support of the farm products marketing measure which will be available to and adequate for the needs of producers of all agricultural products in any part of Canada. This measure is to be finally drafted out at a national conference of producers and will be submitted to the Federal Parliament at its next session.

Domestic Wheat Price

A resolution asking for a fixed price for Canadian wheat consumed in Canada was carried. This resolution suggested that the fixed price be established at a figure approximating the current index figure of the cost to the farm of the commodities which enter into the cost of production. The amount required to pay this domestic price it was suggested should be raised by a processing tax on all wheat milled in Canada for domestic consumption.

McPhail Memorial Foundation

Steps to establish an educational foundation for rural communities of the West are being taken as a result of the recent annual meeting of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool delegates at Regina. This will be known as the A. J. McPhail Memorial Foundation, in memory of the first president of the organization. The object of the Foundation, in the words of the special Pool Board committee which had been investigating the proposal, "would be, by means of an educational program, to perpetuate the memory of an outstanding Canadian who devoted the best years of his life to the improvement of conditions in Western Canada." This program would centre upon the principles of co-operative effort; a higher standard of living for the farm homes of Western Canada; and the finest quality of citizenship as between rural and urban dwellers. The work of the Foundation may include such activities as essay contests in schools, promotion of study groups among the agricultural population, award of scholarships and lectureships in Western Canadian universities, and experimental and research work in agriculture.

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Dr. Allen, professor of farm management, University of Saskatchewan, conducted a survey of several groups of farms in Saskatchewan. Eighty-nine per cent of the farms were operated by owners or part owners and 11 per cent by tenants. 8 per cent of the farms owned or part-owned were reported free of debt the remaining 92 per cent having debts averaging \$4,782 a farm.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

International Wheat Agreement

RADIO TALK BY LEW HUTCHINSON

(Alberta Wheat Pool Director for Camrose District)

A matter of primary importance dealt with at the annual meeting of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates, was the consideration of the International Wheat Agreement and of proposals to implement the same.

There has been an exceptional amount of discussion regarding this agreement, for and against. The delegates listened to comments on the problem from Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, Hon. M. A. McPherson, Attorney General for Saskatchewan and also the representative of Western Canada at the International Wheat Conference, John I. McFarland, General Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool and Hon. John E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta. The unanimous opinion, after considering the remarks of these gentlemen along with the general interchange of views, was in favor of the adoption of measures necessary to make the agreement effective.

The avowed purposes of the International Wheat Agreement are: (1) to adjust the supply of wheat to effective demand and by eliminating the abnormal surplus, raise the price of wheat and maintain it at a level which will be remunerative to the producer and fair to the consumer; (2) to adopt measures to facilitate international trade in and encourage consumption of wheat.

Outstanding Problem

The Canadian wheat problem, as Premier Brownlee pointed out, is unquestionably the outstanding problem in the Dominion of Canada today. In spite of optimistic utterances of public men and comments in the newspapers, there can be no prosperity of any permanent nature until this problem is solved in a satisfactory manner. There have been many suggestions and ideas advanced, but the most hopeful of all are the proposals presented and accepted at the International Wheat Conference. This offers a basis for international action to which Canada has already been committed and the carrying out of plans for its success should receive the earnest and unbiased consideration of every citizen of this country.

John I. McFarland is a citizen of this Province and has spent the best part of his life in the grain business. He is recognized as one of the leading grain men in the Western Hemisphere. He told the delegates very candidly that the wheat picture has changed very materially and that if we refuse to adapt ourselves to the change which has already taken place in the wheat world situation, then we must pay a heavy penalty. In his opinion the reduction of production is inevitable. Wheat markets have contracted to an exceedingly dangerous degree. Canada stands in a position which menaces her existence.

Mr. McFarland maintains:

Statistics show that the big increase in wheat acreage in importing Europe occurred during the recent low-price years; that such ruinously low prices as have been experienced during the last three years have not been cheap enough to encourage large purchases from countries outside of Europe; that an open and free competitive battle for the scant

markets available, without effort to regulate supply and demand, will ultimately result only in bankruptcy and that an intelligent approach to the subject on an international basis, with reduction in our volume of wheat as the main plank in the program, is the most reasonable course to follow.

In the years of rapid development in Western Canada the idea was general that demand for wheat would go on endlessly and that overproduction could never occur. It has taken the depression to bring home to us the fact that the main market for wheat exports, that is to say, the continent of Europe, has definitely decided that cheap wheat will not be admitted and has consequently entirely upset the law of supply and demand and free world competition in the production and sale of wheat. Wheat reduction is distasteful to the farmer. Being a wheat grower myself, I have a fair idea of the farmers' conception of this question. Always the cry has been produce more and more. Now we are faced with a situation in which that theory of production has been extended to such an extent that in self-defence wheat importing countries have barred our products. There is too much wheat in the world.

It has been said that there cannot be over-production, as long as there are hungry people in the world. But surely no intelligent person can expect wheat prices to go any lower and if the hungry cannot be fed at the prices which have prevailed for wheat during the past two or three years, they will never be fed on wheat, for wheat growers simply cannot produce at prevailing price levels.

Favor Controlled Deliveries

Canada, through her Premier, agreed at the International Wheat Conference to submit to an export quota for the present crop year of 200 million bushels and also to reduce her average export by 15 per cent. Delegates of Alberta Wheat Pool considered that any reduction should be applied equitably to all producers instead of leaving such reduction to unequal voluntary effort. It was also considered that the reduction should be applied on the basis of controlling deliveries rather than acreage and also that some measure of compensation for such reduction should be made, either by a processing tax, or a fixed price on wheat milled for home consumption as adopted by some of Canada's chief competitors in the wheat exporting business.

Another step the convention considered to be essential was the formation of a Canadian Wheat Board to have complete control over the movement and marketing of the Canadian crop. This was considered essential to obtain success in the marketing of Canada's wheat under the quota system as laid down by the Wheat Conference.

There are many phases to this problem and undoubtedly many different ideas, but to my mind, outstanding above all is the need of the big wheat exporting countries to work closely together in order to eliminate the surplus supplies and to restore order to a chaotic situa-

tion. Each country must fulfil its part and therein, too, lies a serious problem. It will avail nothing if only a percentage of the wheat growers of this country undertake to restrict their production while the rest take a different view of the problem. If the proposal is to be carried into effect, every wheat grower must assume an equitable proportion of the responsibility to reduce production, otherwise the whole plan falls to the ground.

One would think that the terrible conditions that have prevailed in the past three years in business circles, as well as in agriculture, in towns and cities as well as throughout the countryside, would be sufficient incentive to induce general approval of a well-thought-out plan to rectify conditions. Surely we will not all be called upon to drag along towards bankruptcy, want and privation for a further period in order that the lesson may be learned! The call is for action without delay and procrastination. If there are any better proposals of a practical nature, let them be brought out. As it is, the consensus of opinion among twenty-two of the leading wheat growing nations of the world is that there should be a lessening of production, and that immediately, if improvement is to be brought about in the wheat situation and if better times are to return with the hope of any degree of permanency.

From Producer's Angle

In considering this question the Wheat Pool has sought to approach it from a producer's angle. If we looked at it only from the point of a grain handling organization we would say go ahead and produce more and more; we have the facilities to handle the grain and we are concerned primarily with handlings. But being a farmer organization we dare not look at the problem only from the standpoint of grain handling. We must look at it from a producer's standpoint and his welfare must be uppermost. So whether we like it or not and whether or not it is an up-rooting of traditions centuries old, we are confronted with the necessity of in some manner slowing up our productive powers and marking time until conditions in the world improve to such an extent that consumption will again have caught up with production and a proper balance restored.

In this problem of adjustment of supply and demand we find exporting and importing nations lined up side by side. Low prices and excessive supplies have proved ruinous to both. All are pledged in the interest of suffering humanity that steps shall be taken to rectify conditions in the simplest and most effective manner. The Governments of these countries are in full accord and surely the executives of twenty-two of the leading nations of the world cannot be entirely mistaken and pursuing a wild goose chase. They know what they are after: they want higher wheat prices. Canada, whose national economy is largely builded on wheat production, dare not disregard the situation and treat the planned problems with contempt. We must do our part and in a manner that will be fair and equitable to every wheat grower in our country.

Final estimate of the 1933 wheat crop of Manchuria made by South Manchurian railway is placed at 53,278,000 bushels. This compares with their estimate of 41,633,000 produced in 1932.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Wheat Plan "Not Without Hope"

Hon. John Braeken, Premier of Manitoba, made an outstanding contribution to the wheat problem in an address given before the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates. After reviewing the agricultural situation in Western Canada, he mentioned that the gross value of the annual production of the 290,000 Western farmers dropped by the staggering sum of \$1,800,000,000 in the last four years—an amount more than the total of all the capital debts of all of the three prairie Provinces, plus the capital debts of every municipality, plus the obligations of every farmer in these Provinces.

The situation today is that while farmers are facing the future with fatalistic courage they recognize that their industry is bogged in a slough of low prices and fixed burdens; that on every side they are up against almost unsurpassable difficulty and they seek the encouragement that a conscious and positive constructive national agricultural policy would give.

Every branch of Western Canada's industrial, commercial, business, educational and social structure has been affected by the tremendous reduction of purchasing power on Western farms during the past four years. Further, the burden of the farmers' debts has been doubled and trebled. All this has resulted in widespread unemployment, a general tightening of belts, declining revenues and increased costs of government, and so on.

Problem of Markets

Hon. Mr. Braeken maintained the major immediate problem of the day that was facing all Canadians, and particularly farmers, was the problem of markets. The world countries are engaged in economic war, a war for markets, a war that has developed from some of the same causes as the World War: fear of aggression, greed, selfishness, racial hatred and international misunderstandings. Canada's interest in such an economic war lies principally in the fact that her prairie farmers produce 400,000,000 bushels of wheat a year and normally sell 300,000,000 bushels abroad. The sale of this wheat abroad is the largest single factor in the wealth and prosperity of Canada. This war for the world wheat markets, together with the fact that virtually every country is producing more wheat than it previously did and nearly every importing country has put up barriers to the sale of outside wheat within its borders, has resulted in reduced international trade in wheat and an increase in world wheat carryovers during the last ten years from 626,000,000 bushels to 1,113,000,000 bushels. The large wheat exporting nations have increased their combined wheat surplus from 225,000,000 bushels to 615,000,000 bushels in the last ten years.

Virtually every wheat growing country in the world has undertaken through government action, to restrict imports or increase exports or grant special aid to the producers. All of the large wheat importing countries have adopted policies of economic self-sufficiency, partly as a safety measure in case of war, and partly to protect their own exchanges because of their reduced sales of manufactured goods to other countries.

After discussing a number of suggestions as to methods of attacking the problem of world wheat surplus, Premier Braeken stated that in his judgment the proposal to lessen the actual surplus by growing less wheat, offers some hope of better prices and since it promises a possible reversal of the tariff policies of Europe—the first dent the nations have been able to make in their tariff armaments—he feels it his duty to lend what co-operation he can to its fulfillment and urges that the country in its own interests give this emergency measure an honest trial, even if recognizing it is an untried and unproven plan but one that is not without hope of improving conditions.

Outlines Agreement

Hon. Mr. Braeken outlined the world wheat agreement briefly as follows:

Its principal and avowed purpose is to bring about an increase in the price of wheat and give an impetus to general economic recovery by lessening the large world surplus which has been depressing prices for a number of years.

In this agreement European countries agree not to encourage the expansion of their wheat acreage, to endeavor to increase domestic consumption of bread, to relax their milling restrictions and to reduce their tariffs, import quotas, and milling prohibitions when the world price reaches and remains 62 gold cents per bushel, or about 92 cents Canadian money.

The European wheat exporting countries, principally Danubian countries, agree to an elimination of their combined exports to 50,000,000 bushels a year during each of the two years the agreement is in effect.

The four large exporting countries agree to share estimated world demand fixed at 560,000,000 bushels for 1933-34 on a definite quota basis as follows: Canada, 200,000,000; Argentina, 110,000,000; Australia, 105,000,000; United States, 47,000,000. If more is required, United States and Canada are to provide it.

In 1934-35 wheat exports are to be limited to 15 per cent less than the average production of the last three years, after domestic requirements have been deducted. Canada's share is estimated at from 263,000,000 bushels to 294,000,000 bushels.

The following summarizes the justification offered for such an agreement:

1. The low price of wheat in exporting countries.
2. The large excess of supply overhanging the market.
3. The increasing bankruptcy of the wheat farmers in exporting countries.
4. The delayed prosperity of other classes in all other countries owing to the decreased purchasing power of wheat growers of exporting nations.
5. The hope of getting tariff barriers down.

6. The fact that agreements of a somewhat similar nature are now in effect in other countries with respect to sugar, rubber, tin, coffee, tea and several other commodities.

What are the assumptions back of the agreement?

1. That an excess of wheat above the

CONVENTION NOTES

R. D. Purdy, general manager, submitted a considerable number of reports on various Pool matters to the convention and went thoroughly and exhaustively into all details. At the conclusion a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of the delegates and members present for the unsolicited information voluntarily given by the manager in order that all might be in full possession of the facts regarding the policies and transactions of the organization.

During the convention Mr. Purdy stated that the Alberta Wheat Pool is conducting operations without federal Government guarantee. In 1931 and 1932 the Federal Government guaranteed the banks from loss in their loans to the Pool for current operations. This is unnecessary now.

O. J. Scott, of Travers, was called home during the convention by the death of his mother. A resolution of sympathy was passed.

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MODIFY PRICING SYSTEM

Editor, Wheat Pool Section:

In the Wheat Pool columns of *The U.F.A.* we see you state that Britain receives imports for exports. This is not the case entirely, as statistics show that Britain in about 100 years exported 100 billion worth of goods and services more than she imported, and her demand today for a reduction of foreign debts is to provide an opportunity to have further large favorable balances of trade and receive payment in bonds rather than in goods.

These bonds resting upon enterprises must be productive or else sluffed off onto the "innocent lamb" and the enterprises "wound up" by way of bank receipts.

Much of your energy in your column is spent dealing with effect. What is the cause of nations demanding favorable balances of trade? Why cannot creditor nations receive payment on foreign investment in goods without embarrassing themselves, their nationals? We contend the "pricing" system must be modified to allow the inauguration of any worth while co-operative form of society. Much co-operative effort of today is a marshaling of economic strength of one group against other groups, with the result that some group or individuals within the group must go by the board into bankruptcy. When we see some unfortunate go down we shout inefficiency when it is obvious that the party who goes broke is a most important functionary in present day society.

A large amount of writing-down of capital charges of industry takes place by way of bankruptcy as well as reorganization of companies. Write off enough capital charges of industry and our good friend prosperity might visit us again until capital charges would mount to undue proportions.

I remain,

Yours respectfully for further light,

(Signed) C. H. MacFARQUHAR.

Cremona, 5th December, 1933.

demand exists in the world.

2. That this excess results in lower prices.

3. That the supply must be better regulated so that while it will still be more than sufficient for the demand it will not present the present condition of excessive gluts.

Resolutions for the Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

Refunding of Agricultural Mortgages at Very Low Interest Rates Asked by Pembina—Other Vital Agricultural Problems Dealt With in Resolutions

On the matter of interest rates, Pembina Provincial C.A. are offering two resolutions to the Annual Convention; one asks that the action taken by the Commonwealth of Australia in reducing interest by legislative enactment be at once adopted by the Federal Government; the other proposes that the Federal Government should issue Dominion currency notes to refund agricultural mortgages at a very low rate of interest, as they fall due, "as a just and reasonable contribution to agricultural reconstruction and a safe method of gradual inflation." Dealing with the same subject, Athabasca Federal declare that interest rates charged by mortgage companies should be reduced by 50 per cent and that, failing action by the companies themselves, the Government should use whatever constitutional power they possess to force reduction.

A request to the Provincial Government to take "whatever steps are in their power" to reinstate farmers who have been dispossessed of their farms, and to prevent such action in the future is made by Pembina Provincial. Pembina Provincial also ask the U.F.A. Federal Members to give every possible assistance to the Provincial Government in securing control over the adjustment of debt between individuals.

Both Athabasca Federal and Pembina Provincial protest against the practice of bank managers pressing depositors to sign a form known as "LE-16" which permits the bank to pay any debt of the depositor without any further authority from him, and asks for action by the Federal Government to force the banks to discontinue this practice.

A three-fold resolution from Lac Ste. Anne Provincial proposes a conference of Provincial and Federal Governments to evolve plans for (1) the funding of public debts; (2) the elimination of indirect taxation and all taxation on industry, trade, and thrift and placing taxation on a uniform basis throughout the Dominion; and (3) reduction of Governmental functions to a minimum.

On the subject of wheat acreage, Innisfail Provincial recommends that any efforts towards reduction of the wheat surpluses in Canada should be in the direction of reduction of the yearly amount of wheat marketed per quarter section. Wetaskiwin Provincial urges that a World Wheat Conference be held with a view to preventing the sale of wheat at prices below the "ascertained world average production cost," asks for the setting up of a Dominion Wheat Board, and suggests that consideration be given to disposing of the present wheat surplus by processing and transforming into another commodity form. Serviceberry D.A. and Nanton-Claresholm Provincial also support a National Wheat Board, the latter stipulating that adequate representation of producers be provided.

A National Livestock Marketing Board is proposed by Nanton-Claresholm Provincial.

At their recent semi-annual meeting,

Lac Ste Anne Provincial reconsidered and rescinded the resolution passed some months earlier, which opposed Government restriction of wheat acreage.

Nanton-Claresholm Provincial demands that the proposed Central Bank shall be Government owned and controlled; Serviceberry D.A. have a resolution to the same effect. Nanton-Claresholm Provincial also propose endorsement of the resolution of the Rural Municipalities Convention which demanded reduction of interest on farm mortgages to 4 1/2 per cent.

Athabasca Federal requests the Board of Grain Commissioners to prevent elevator companies from paying lower prices for grain on account of its being dirty.

Camrose Provincial asks the Provincial Government to notify the Federal Government that in future budgets no provision will be made for a Lieutenant-Governor, and that if the Federal Government wishes this office continued, all expenses in connection with it shall be borne by the Federal Government.

Ribstone Provincial are bringing in a resolution which declares the Supplementary Revenue Tax to be contrary to U.F.A. principles, and asks that it be abolished.

Ribstone Provincial also oppose the Supplementary Revenue Tax.

Socialization of land is favored by a resolution from Lac Ste. Anne Provincial.

Another resolution from Lac Ste. Anne asks the Department of Education to place in all schools such literature as will give the pupils an outlook on life compatible with a changed order of society.

Wetaskiwin Provincial believes "that our educational system should be so transformed as to direct the thought of our young people along co-operative lines rather than along the lines of an outworn competitive tradition."

Innisfail Provincial asks amendment of the School Act in regard to the payment by school districts of high school fees for children of resident ratepayers who are attending other schools; and also asks that the legal minimum salary for teachers shall be reduced to \$600.

With reference to car license year, Nanton-Claresholm Provincial asks that this should begin April 1st; Wetaskiwin Provincial, on the contrary, is opposed to this change.

A more steeply graduated income tax is recommended by Serviceberry D.A.

A Junior debating contest, the finals to be held during the Annual Convention, is proposed by Serviceberry D.A., who also recommend the setting up of a radio fund for broadcasting addresses on the C.C.F.

That the Provincial Government should make a thorough inquiry into the living conditions of the farmers of the Province, including homes, education and recreation, and that the findings should be submitted to all members of the Federal Parliament, is urged by Pembina Provincial, as a reply to statements by Premier Bennett to the effect that had

the farmers of Western Canada made fewer trips to California and elsewhere, they would have been in better shape financially to withstand the present economic conditions.

A further resolution from Pembina Provincial proposes that the C.C.F. should organize a Dominion-wide petition asking the immediate resignation of the present Federal Government, and an early election, so that the people "may have an opportunity to end this state of distress, misery and servility to which they have been driven." The preamble of the resolution declares that the people of Canada, since Confederation, have been subjected to the tyrannies of the vested interests and have now reached the limit of their endurance under the present capitalistic system, and that the present Government represents the capitalistic system and has lamentably failed to ease the burdens of the masses of the people.

An Interesting Co-operative Year Book

From the "Central Co-operative Wholesale", at Superior, Wisconsin, *The U.F.A.* has received a copy of their year book for 1933. This organization is composed of 98 co-operative societies, both urban and rural, chiefly in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota; it also sells to a number of non-member societies in these and other states. The affiliated societies comprise 67 retail stores engaged in merchandising only, nine stores with production or service departments, six active buying clubs, four oil associations, one creamery, two boarding houses, one publishing society and one savings bank.

Some 200 items are handled under the society's own "Co-op" trade-mark, which is being registered; these include groceries, bread (made in their own bakery), dry goods, footwear, binder twine and batteries. They publish a newspaper in the Finnish language (the membership is recruited largely from Finnish people) and maintain an educational department. Gross sales in the year 1932 were some \$1,309,000.

A rather marked kinship in outlook and ultimate aim with the farmers' organization in Alberta is shown by the following paragraph which forms part of the annual report of the board of directors:

"The depression we must now bear has clearly shown that under the economic system that is based upon private ownership, competition and profit making, conditions of life cannot be so organized that even the most elementary needs of existence can be assured the laboring population. Fully aware of this, our co-operative movement also must operate with the goal in mind that a new, just social order shall replace the present system that is shown to be morally and economically bankrupt. But this can be achieved only on the condition that all those who do useful work act together, and for that reason the co-operative movement must also keep itself concerned that unity and solidarity is maintained within its own ranks, and that into its ranks are won increasing masses from that section of the people who must bear the heaviest burdens of the present system and of the economic crisis it has caused—from the workers and the working farmers."

The Folk High Schools of Scandinavia and Their Contribution to the National Life



By DONALD CAMERON, B.Sc.

Agricultural Secretary, Department of Extension, University of Alberta

As one of a party of six Canadian teachers who were awarded scholarships through the Carnegie Corporation of New York, it was my privilege to spend the past summer in Europe studying the Adult Educational Movement of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, mainly as it is carried on in the Folk High Schools of those countries.

I was particularly interested in the Folk School Movement from the point of view of its contribution to the national life of the countries concerned and in its relation to the ordinary public and high school systems. Having an agricultural background and training, it is perhaps only natural that I was particularly observant of agricultural conditions and anxious at all times to get exact information as to the extent to which the Folk Schools were responsible for those conditions as they exist today.

In view of the fact that the major portion of our time was spent in Denmark, we established a wider contact in that country than in Sweden and Norway and undoubtedly got a clearer appreciation of the results of this system of education in that country than we did in the others. For that reason and also for the reason that the movement had its origin in Denmark, more frequent reference will be made to its operation in that country than will be done in the case of Sweden and Norway.

If the standard of living and culture of a people can be taken as a measure of the success or failure of their educational system, and I think this is the proper gauge to use, then we must give Denmark credit for having been very successful indeed.

Tranquil Beauty and Contentment

As we motored through the beautiful Danish countryside with its comfortable whitewashed farmsteads and its sleepy cozy villages, I got the impression that this was essentially a country of homes. Everywhere, in town, country, or village, the homes were the same—roomy, bright, and cheerful, carefully whitewashed and painted. Every home was set in a garden, with trees, shrubs and flowers in profusion, making a picture of tranquil beauty and peaceful contentment and indicating that here was a people who had a high appreciation of beauty as an aid to the joy of living.

On going into those homes in both town and country, the same appreciation of beauty and artistic taste was to be found in the fine choice of paintings and prints adorning the walls, the exquisite pieces of statuary and the many fine libraries.

The libraries deserve a special word because they showed almost universally, a keener appreciation of good literature than is the case among people in similar walks of life in this country. This was particularly true of the country homes.

Upon talking to farmers and others, we found them particularly well informed, not only upon matters of local concern,

but upon the affairs of the larger sphere of the nation. They were keenly interested in matters of trade and commerce, export quotas and so on, and were particularly anxious to know whether Canada could fill her large bacon quota in the British market. They took a keen interest in political affairs and were possessed of an unusually high degree of citizenship-consciousness.

Efficient Co-operative Enterprises

The co-operative enterprises, owned, controlled, and operated by the farmers, were models of efficiency, both from the standpoint of production and business management. In the whole history of co-operative enterprise in Denmark they have been singularly free from failures—occurrences all too familiar in our own country.

As we drove through the country, visiting schools, farms and factories, we were struck by the large amount of construction work that was going forward—new roads, bridges, public and private buildings, electrification and land reclamation schemes. On every hand were scenes of activity—not the feverish activity of a speculative boom period but the normal constructional growth of a country going steadily forward.

This activity of course has its effect on unemployment and the result is that less than two per cent of the people are unemployed. Relief for those who are unemployed is provided through the trade unions, who are subsidized by the Government. The Government takes the stand that no one knows better than the trade unions who needs relief and by turning the matter over to the unions to administer, the Government saves itself a great deal of criticism and expense.

So much for conditions in Denmark as we found them in the summer of 1933. Conditions in Sweden were much the same, wage scales being maintained at the 1929 level by many of the largest employers of labor. Norway not being as rich either in industries or natural resources was not in quite as good a condition.

After seeing these conditions, the question uppermost in our minds was how much of this high-standard of living, culture, productive efficiency and citizenship-consciousness, is attributable to the Folk School Movement? and as we visited Folk Schools, public schools and high schools, in all parts of the country and talked with principals, teachers and students, this was the question we kept before us.

At every Folk School we visited we spent several hours closeted with the principal and some of his teachers, subjecting them to a veritable barrage of questions.

Contribution of Folk Schools

A summation of the answers as given to us by Folk High School principals and others when asked the question: "What contribution has the spiritual

form of Folk High School teaching made to Denmark?" is something like this:

The spiritual awakening which the people have received in the Folk High Schools has given rise to:

1. The Co-operative movement and the co-operative philosophy of the Danish people.

2. Out of the Co-operative movement has come the high standard of living enjoyed by the people today.

3. The Folk High School Movement with its deep national appeal gave rise to the people's political movement, a movement which stresses the need of social, religious, economic and political freedom for all.

4. The Folk High School Movement has had a high aesthetic value, as shown by the many artists trained in the Folk School principles.

5. The Folk Schools developed an appreciation of music, as shown by the people's love of folk songs on the one hand, and the symphonies of Nielsen, a Folk School product, on the other.

6. The Folk Schools have provided almost without exception the leaders of the people's political and co-operative movements. Four of the Cabinet Ministers of the present Government and three out of five of the Socialist mayors of Copenhagen, have been Folk High School students.

Is it any wonder that students and teachers from all over the world are going to Denmark each year to study a movement which has made such progress possible?

The Folk School Movement, Its Origin and Its Method

Having seen the results of this system of education, it is only natural that the readers should ask: "What is this Folk School Movement, how did it start and by what method does it succeed?"

The Folk High School Movement started in Denmark about 90 years ago and in order to present a clear picture of its development, it is necessary to understand something of the historical background of the early years of its growth.

The situation in Denmark at the beginning of the 19th century showed a rather sharp division existing between the wealthy, educated, German-speaking aristocracy of the country, and the poor, more or less illiterate Danish-speaking peasantry.

German was the official language of the court and polite society and the peasants were very much under the dominance of the nobles.

During the reign of Frederick VIII (1808-1839) a number of land reforms were passed, chief of which were those abolishing communal tillage of land.

This was really the first step in establishing the independence of the Danish farmer and since that time there has been a strong feeling in Denmark that the land belongs to the people.

Following the early land reforms,

Danish agriculture began to flourish and develop and continued to do so until Denmark's ill-judged alliance with Napoleon caused the nation to suffer with him in defeat. Following this defeat, the nation sank into a period of economic stagnation—a period of hopelessness and despair. All progress was practically at a standstill—the people were sunk in an atmosphere of gloom and “stark materialism.”

Into this picture came the stalwart figure of a man whom many consider one of the great men of the century, Nikolai Frederic Severin Grundtvig, priest, poet, historian and reformer, and founder of the Folk High School Movement.

Grundtvig was born, the son of a country minister, during the period of the early land reforms, and spent his early life in the pleasant surroundings of country parsonages.

Probably as a result of his early background and training he conceived a deep and abiding love for Denmark, and a great faith in the possibility of a new and richer life for the people. He considered it his greatest mission in life to awaken the common people, to stir them up to new and undreamed of heights of accomplishment. In order to do this he appealed to their national pride. He painted for them in song and saga the story of Denmark's heroic past. The glorious deeds of their Viking forbears were made to live again in the minds of the people. By this means he sought to arouse the people; to implant in their minds a new national consciousness, and in this he was successful, because he laid down as a basis for this movement, social, religious, economic and political freedom.

This national movement culminated in 1849 with the granting of a new constitution for Denmark and almost universal suffrage.

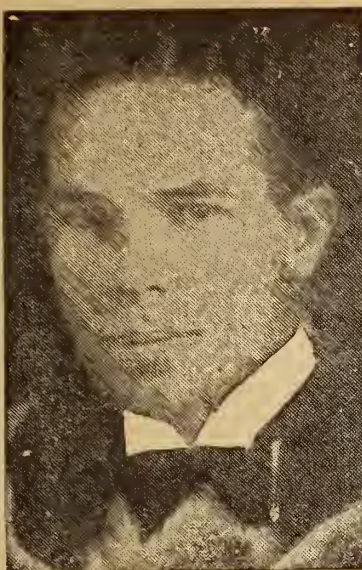
Grundtvig had the firm conviction that if this national regeneration which he sought to bring about, was to have lasting growth and effect, it must be firmly rooted in the minds and hearts of the people, and the only way to achieve this end was through a system of education differing radically from anything then in operation. Thus we have emerging Grundtvig's theory of a school for the people.

Grundtvig's School for the People

Grundtvig himself never organized or taught in a Folk High School, but his was the vision that became the reality under the guidance of several of his devoted disciples, and the Grundtvigian influence has continued to grow and expand in Denmark from 1844, when the first Folk School was started, until today, when most of the schools are Grundtvigian in their outlook.

Grundtvig's conception of a school for the people was a school preferably situated in the country, where the young peasants would come and receive a five months' course of study; the boys in the winter months and the girls in the summer. While at the school they would live in a residence and partake of food that was of about the same standard as that obtaining in the homes from which they came. A plain, simple type of a living, made purposely so, in order that the students would not become dissatisfied with their home surroundings and not want to go back. One of Grundtvig's cardinal principles was that they must be educated to the farm and not away from it.

The boys and girls who could come to a folk school had to be at least 18 years of age. Grundtvig believed that children



DONALD CAMERON, B.Sc.

should attend school until the age of fourteen years, by which time they would have received a thorough grounding in elementary school work and a standing possibly equivalent to our grade IX.

During the period from 14 to 18 the child is at an age when it is physical rather than mental exercise which appeals to him. He is bubbling over with energy and would much rather spend his time in physical activities than poring over books. Grundtvig wished to take advantage of this period by sending the youth back to practical work either on the farm or in the factory. In this four year interval the student would be able to get some idea of the equipment he would need most in the battle of life; he would come to have an appreciation of what really constituted education and would seek an education for life rather than for a vocation at which he might already be proficient.

With the passing of adolescence comes a change in youth. He is peculiarly sensitive and responsive to the influence of others. The mind is at a very active and receptive stage and is easily stirred with enthusiasm and high ideals. In short, it is at this stage that the mind of youth is capable of receiving its greatest spiritual awakening.

Speaking of the ordinary type of education, Grundtvig wrote, “How short-sighted, how wasteful, the so-called education which would seek to grip and hold him while it crams him with fragments of the wisdom of all ages. Such an education could never lift the mass of the people. It could not stimulate their patriotism, broaden their intelligence, and deepen their spiritual aspirations. Moreover, it was an aristocratic education, one which could never be secured by the nation at large. It tended to create a selected group which plumed itself upon book information and “looked down upon all manual labor.”

The next requirement of these schools of the people had to do with the most characteristic tenet of Grundtvig's whole educational theory, the doctrine of the “living word.” He believed that it was not through books that people were inspired to a higher life but through the force of a living personality. “Words,” said Grundtvig, “may be written by an angel with a star-pointed pen, but they

are dead unless delivered with the full force of a living personality.”

As a result of this principle of Folk High School teaching, the students spend much more of their time listening to and discussing the subject material with their teachers than they do reading from books. In this way their minds receive a much greater stimulation than if they were compelled to gather the same information from books. The fact that the pupils receive so much of their information from the teacher rather than from books during the school year no doubt has something to do with stimulating a desire to read on leaving school and in this way may account for the exceptionally well-stocked libraries in the homes.

The Grundtvig conception of the proper type of teacher to teach in these schools of the people was that of a man who had all the facts and could present them with the full force of a rich personality—not a bad requirement for a teacher in any kind of a school but particularly necessary in a school where so much had to be accomplished in so short a time.

Academic training for teachers was not considered as important a qualification as a knowledge of and “experience in the common life and labor of every day man.” So today, in the Folk Schools of Denmark, we find outstanding teachers who have had comparatively little academic training teaching side by side with men from the university.

Many people have expressed surprise over the fact that the emphasis in these schools of the people should be cultural rather than vocational, but those who do this have missed the whole object of the schools, that of uplifting and inspiring the people.

Having in mind that Grundtvig wished to arouse a deep national consciousness, it follows naturally that the subject of Denmark, its history and literature, its geography, its language, its social and economic life, should form the central subjects around which the rest of the educational structure is built: He believed in giving such instruction in the constitution and laws of the country as would enable the people to vote as intelligent citizens, and in later years economics, political economy and sociology have come to be very important subjects on the course of study.

Religious instruction and political views were not to be taught in these schools, and although neither of these subjects is taught in the majority of the schools today, the schools are both religious in tone and forward in their political outlook. A few schools do teach religion and a few, mainly the workers' schools, teach political principles.

The foregoing are the fundamental principles of the Folk High School Movement as laid down by Grundtvig. These are the principles on which the great Scandinavian Folk High School Movement has been built and it is on these foundations that the modern Danish agriculture has been established.

Co-operation Followed Logically

Grundtvig has been called the father of the Danish Co-operative Movement, not because co-operation was taught as a subject in these schools (it was not), but by teaching the fundamental principles of education for life co-operation followed naturally and logically. The great Norwegian poet Bjornson said: “The Danish folk schools taught the people how to make excellent butter without ever mentioning the word butter.” The

same almost might be said of co-operation.

The first Folk School was established in Denmark in 1844 near the old German border in northern Schlesvig. One of the main objects in establishing it there was to strengthen the Danish culture of that region in opposition to the German influence of southern Schlesvig.

Following Denmark's disastrous defeat by Germany in the war of 1864, when she lost over two-fifths of her territory and population, the original school at Rodding had to be abandoned and a new school set up across the Danish border at Askov, now the most famous Folk School in Denmark.

Denmark's defeat in 1864 was even more crushing than on that former occasion when she was the ally of Napoleon, but instead of having the same effect and causing economic stagnation, as before, it had the opposite effect. With all thought of military conquest and power abandoned for all time, Denmark devoted herself with renewed energy to rebuilding herself as a nation.

National Awakening

The spirit of a great national awakening which had been slowly smoldering among the people since 1844, now burst forth in full flame. With all thoughts of military supremacy gone, the thoughts and energies of the people were directed along the lines of supremacy in the arts of production.

Agricultural progress instead of being checked as on that former occasion in 1814, went ahead by leaps and bounds. The first co-operative credit societies were established, steps were taken to reclaim the Jutland Heath, and Folk Schools sprang up in many parts of the country.

Faced at this time with a land that had become unproductive through poor farming practices, Denmark made a decision which subsequent history has shown to be a wise one, namely a decision to change from a policy of growing grain to one of dairying and swine production. She changed just in the time previous to the flooding of the European markets with cheap Australian and American wheats, and from that time to the present Danish farmers have been the pace-makers in the field of agricultural progress.

When the Folk Schools in Denmark which were, and are today, privately owned, were started, the movement was opposed by the church, the big interests, the king's advisers and military classes and the writer George Brandes. Today, however, the schools have the whole-hearted support of the church and are subsidized by the government to the extent of \$200,000 annually for 61 schools, and a further amount almost equal to this is given in scholarships.

The complete course at the schools is of five months' duration and the whole process of this spiritual awakening which is so much a characteristic of folk school teaching takes place in that time. Some of the students return for a second year, which is taken at the continuation Folk School at Askov. Others go to one of the many fine agricultural schools, and some return to the gymnasium or high school and complete their academic training with a view to entering the university.

While it is the Folk School System that attracts so many foreigners to Denmark, we must not overlook the fact that the Danes have a very excellent public and high school system as well. These schools maintain a very high standard indeed,

and it is interesting to note that they do it with a minimum of examinations.

The Swedish Folk Schools

The Folk High Schools of Sweden are patterned on the Grundtvig conception of the Danish Folk Schools and follow the same general plan of education for life rather than for a vocation. While having the same objective as the Danish schools they differ in some details, one of the big differences being that in Sweden 90 per cent of the schools are owned by municipalities, counties, co-operative societies and so on, while in Denmark 90 per cent are privately owned.

The Swedish schools give a greater amount of the elementary sciences in their course of study and have a tendency to emphasize the practical a little more than the Danish schools. In spite of these minor differences, the Swedish schools appear to be just as successful in achieving that spiritual awakening that is so essentially a product of folk school teaching.

Probably because Sweden is much more of an industrial country than Denmark we find many more young people from the industrial regions attending the schools than is the case in Denmark, and in this connection I particularly want to mention the Workers' School at Brunsvik.

Brunsvik will always stand out in my mind as a fountain of inspiration and I only hope that I have been able to bring some of the spirit of Brunsvik back to Canada with me. Brunsvik is situated in the heart of a lumbering and mining district and the majority of the students were from those industries while farmers' sons and daughters made up the balance. Here were 200 young people between 18 and 30 years of age who had taken time away from their occupations to come and study. They were not studying how to become more efficient in their chosen vocations, but instead were studying how to become more efficient citizens and how to lead a richer and fuller life.

Many of the young people taking vacation courses at Brunsvik were doing so with the object of going back to their communities and acting as leaders in study circles and discussion groups.

One received the impression at Brunsvik that here was a school that was at grips with realities and was dealing with essentials in the matter of education for life. There was an aliveness and enthusiasm about this school that was very stimulating indeed.

Another Swedish school, differing greatly from Brunsvik in setting and constituency, was the beautiful cloistered school at Sigtuna. In visiting Sigtuna one had the feeling that in this beautiful place with its cloistered atmosphere it should not be difficult to awaken people spiritually, and yet you were conscious of the feeling that this school was dealing with fundamentals. In its own way it was just as great a fountain of inspiration and idealism as Brunsvik.

Enough on the Swedish Folk Schools for the present. I mention these two particularly because they were outstanding not only among the Swedish schools but among all the schools we visited.

Our time in Norway was so short that we had very little opportunity to study the Folk Schools there. Suffice it to say, however, that they also are patterned after the Danish schools but are more intensely national in their outlook than either the Swedish or Danish schools.

One of the things that made the strongest impression on me during my

study of adult education in Scandinavia was the work being done in study circles, particularly in Sweden.

The study circles in Sweden are organized mainly under the A.B.F.—Arbetarnes Bildningsförbund, the Swedish equivalent of the English Workers' Educational Association. Last winter in the city of Stockholm, 10,000 young people were meeting once or twice a week in groups of twelve to sixteen. Under the leadership in most cases of students who had spent some time at the Folk Schools, these young people were studying history, literature, economics, the science of government, labor legislation, political economy, folk singing, and folk dancing, etc. In all Sweden 80,000 young people were meeting for the same purpose, in similar groups last winter. Included in many of these groups were numbers of unemployed men and women who were thus utilizing their time in becoming better citizens. A movement of such proportions as this in a country of six and a half million people is not without far-reaching significance in the life of the nation and the thought went through my mind, "Why can't we have the same thing in Canada?"

It requires very little imagination to realize what the effect of this great educational movement will be on the national life of Sweden within the next few years. Even at the present time this small country is leading the way in many fields of advanced social legislation.

Can We Adopt System in Canada?

After spending the summer investigating the Folk School system of adult education and observing the results of that system on the life of the people concerned, the question now arises, "Can this system be adapted to Canadian needs and Canadian conditions?"

My answer to that question would be emphatically "Yes", although in saying that I do not imply that we could transplant the system in its entirety from any one of the Scandinavian countries. If we were to do that I believe the Swedish pattern would more nearly meet our conditions than that of Denmark.

In bringing this system of education to this country we could modify it to meet our own conditions and make such adjustments in the course of study as would be necessary to meet the needs of a people of a different racial and historical background.

In any case, I think it will be almost unanimously agreed that the results which this system of education has achieved in Denmark are eminently desirable in this country. Our national life at the present time is in need of a spiritual awakening. Our present educational system is not tending to accomplish that end. Its main emphasis in the past has been towards acquiring a job and making money—material rather than spiritual objectives, and it appears to me that the Folk School system with its emphasis on education for life, its emphasis on cultural and spiritual values, is the thing we need to awaken the people of this country to a new sense of values in education.

The Folk School Movement in Denmark took root and prospered following a national calamity. We too have been experiencing a national calamity—the economic crisis. Who knows but what if the seed of this new idea were sown today, we too might experience a spiritual awakening and a national regeneration out of which would come a new and greater Canada.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Continued from page 9)

present Government assumed office in 1921.

Administration Building

Question: A member at Innisfail comments on Mr. Duggan's charges as follows: "One of the main criticisms of Mr. Duggan is in connection with our debt situation. He cites the Administration Building and the Edmonton Normal School as examples of unwise, unnecessary and extravagant expenditures. What did these items cost and could the Government have gotten along without these additions to our public debt?"

Answer: The new Administration Building cost \$1,266,000 and the Edmonton Normal School \$665,000. The Administration Building provides office space for the Lands and Mines Department, the Public Health Department and the Provincial Secretary's Department. Every foot of space is fully occupied. The building of the Administration building has no doubt saved the taxpayers many thousands of dollars that would have been required to pay rent to owners of private property to house the new and enlarged branches of the public service. In 1928 it cost the Federal Government \$1,750,000 to administer Alberta's Natural Resources. The Provincial Government has reduced this one item by over 1 1/4 million dollars per year. Mr. Duggan will have to find more convincing evidence to prove that the Government has been unwise and extravagant in this addition to our public debt.

The Edmonton Normal School was dealt with on page 9 of the November issue of *The U.F.A.* in which it was stated that the Edmonton Normal School was established by the former Liberal Government. The present Government continued this school until the end of 1923, when it was closed for reasons of economy. When better times returned it was found that 700 newly trained teachers were required each year to fill the annual vacancies. Only about 500 can be properly trained at Camrose and Calgary. It was found necessary to reopen the Edmonton Normal School in 1928. A new building, because of lack of accommodation in rented premises, was built in 1929. This school, now closed, was justified in 1929, and will be required again as soon as better times return.

Mr. Duggan's Position

A member from Airdrie answers his own question in commenting on the debate held recently at Airdrie between Mr. Duggan and Mr. McCool. He says in part as follows:

"Mr. Duggan is to be congratulated on the fair manner in which he dealt with Provincial issues in his debate with Mr. McCool. I am sure we all feel sorry for the embarrassing position he finds himself in. Being a bond-dealer in private life and a leader of an opposition party in public life is like trying to mix oil with water. At one moment he scores the Government for selling too many bonds and in the next breath he scores the same Government for not selling more bonds. Of course we can all sympathize with him in his unfortunate position, but I was amused to hear him ruthlessly assail the Government for its alarming increase in public debt and then say, 'The unfunded debt is the greatest worry of all. The Government has no right to carry

Liberal Misrepresentations Helping U.F.A.

By BERT HUFFMAN

During the past three months it has been my good fortune to see a large part of central Alberta at close range. No, I was not selling anything. I was simply sightseeing, a disinterested observer of public sentiment.

With both ears open and responsive and both eyes also wide open I have heard and seen that which pleases me abundantly and which I feel will interest U.F.A. and C.C.F. supporters.

Wherever I have visited and talked with farm people, the almost universal opinion has been openly expressed that the loud mouthings of W. R. Howson and his handful of followers has done more to consolidate and unify U.F.A. sentiment than anything which has happened in this Province in a decade.

Instead of driving a wedge between farm groups in hopes of dividing them on trivial issues, the bald misrepresentations of the Liberal leader concerning government work and government finances, has caused the U.F.A. ranks to close up more tightly, to come closer into accord and sympathy with a determination to increase and solidify that U.F.A. sentiment from now until election day. Both farm men and farm women have bowed their necks for a more determined pull together than ever before.

Thus the Liberal leader is actually doing propaganda work for us which would have cost thousands of dollars if undertaken in an ordinary way. Every school house meeting which I have attended, every little neighborhood which I have visited, seemed fired with a new enthusiasm for U.F.A. principles, and the incentive behind this new enthusiasm was this Liberal misrepresentation of

plain records, plain facts and figures. So Mr. Howson has proved our greatest 1933 campaigner, without cost to the farmer organization.

One of the most remarkable facts of this activity among farm men and women is the intimate and hourly use being made of *The U.F.A.* paper. Wherever a small group of farmers were found talking in town, village or country, at least one half of that group carried a copy of *The U.F.A.* paper containing the recent detailed review of Provincial affairs, and the figures contained therein were eagerly scanned and compared with the bald statements from the daily press which quoted Mr. Howson in his attacks upon the Provincial Government.

Alberta may proudly boast of an educated electorate, educated in economics and politics through the U.F.A. organization and *The U.F.A.* paper. It was impossible for any fictitious statements or false figures to make headway among these well read, well educated farm groups. They knew the actual facts and could defend themselves and their cause with an array of facts which no petty politician dared to encounter.

So I feel that the misrepresentations and partisan mouthings of the past summer and fall have done more to give U.F.A. members and farmers in general a clearer insight, a wider understanding, a more abundant sympathy for the Farmer Government than any other one thing that has happened in this Province. It has simply knitted more closely the ties of kinship and fellow feeling among farm men and women than any amount of ordinary campaigning could have done.

So after all, "it's an ill wind," etc.

this great increase in unfunded debt without issuing and selling more bonds to set up a reserve to offset this increase." And again he stated that "the Government should have set up a fund by selling bonds when money was cheap so it would be able to assist rural schools with capital loans now when interest rates are so high." He might also have added that the Government should have sold more bonds when money was cheap so as to have a fund available today for relief and unemployment purposes. We like Mr. Duggan. He is a good fellow, but thank goodness we didn't elect a Conservative Government with their \$25,000,000 highway program and with Mr. Duggan as Provincial Treasurer."

'DECENT CITIZENS DON'T WANT IT'

(Red Deer Advocate)

At the organization meeting of the Red Deer Liberals held in St. Luke's Hall on November 24th, H. J. Montgomery, M.P.P., Wetaskiwin, in the course of his address to the gathering, criticized an editorial in the *Advocate* of November 15th. Mr. Montgomery, according to the report of the meeting given to the *Advocate*, stated "that no member of the party was concerned in it (the effort to defame the present Provincial Government, which was mentioned in the *Advocate's* editorial), that not a single cent was contributed towards the

cost of the case, and that they have kept themselves entirely free from it."

The *Advocate* has never blamed the Liberal party or members as a whole for the campaign organized and run by the Edmonton junta to discredit the Provincial Government. The *Advocate* knows well many Liberals throughout the Province are becoming more and more disgusted with the tactics adopted by these members of their party. They find it increasingly difficult to give the party their whole hearted support in view of the methods adopted by the Edmonton junta.

While the *Advocate* does not believe that the Liberal party has been concerned in this campaign as a party, it believes that some members of the party were and are most actively concerned in it; that members of the party have contributed funds; and that the active conduct of this vindictive campaign rests in the hands of members of the Liberal party. The majority of the members of the party have no knowledge of the operation of the campaign, and like all other decent citizens don't like it and don't want it.

Some Good Points

Wife—I've been asked for a reference for our last maid. I've said she's lazy, unpunctual and impertinent. Now can I add anything in her favor?

Husband—You might say that she's got a good appetite and sleeps well.

Interests of the United Farm Women

Fireside Reflections and Memories

Dreams of the Past and Planning for the Future—Thoughts on an Interesting Recent Book

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

As I write, it is certainly the time and the place to be reminiscent, the time being Saturday evening when I am all alone in front of an open fire and the season being Christmas, which tends to that mood.

Almost every one at this season is carried back to old days, old places, and old friends, and very often the threads of correspondence are again picked up after they have been allowed to drop sometimes for years. We go over the past year reflectively and stop for a moment's gratitude, sometimes unfortunately only mental, to those who have added to our pleasure through the year and sometimes to send them a good wish reminding them of our indebtedness.

At our U.F.W.A. meeting the other day our topic was "Review of Important Events of 1933 at Home and Abroad." It was taken by two of the members, and our roll call was "A Pleasant Memory of 1933." And naturally those pleasant memories varied. One I thought was very lovely, and reminded us who are fortunate enough to have families that although there we may have our greatest sorrows, our deepest pleasures are with them. One little mother had had a new little baby daughter and had been away from home for some time. Her pleasant memory was of the great joy and delight of the other three small members of her family when they ran to meet her and to know she was home to stay. What a comforting memory to carry on occasions when the work for the family gets so burdensome and they appear at times so very indifferent.

I might add that the young daughter made her first appearance at our meeting and as she was a bit late our president was wise enough and kind enough to grant a few minutes intermission that, as ever, the baby might be adored, and it was suggested our secretary record the event in her book as it might be interesting in the years to come to recall it. How the little things of life add to our pleasure!

Memories Linked With Our Movement

It was interesting to note that several of the other pleasant memories were linked up in some way with our U.F.W.A. activities; our Convention, a visit to a neighboring Local when some of our members were in a particularly frivolous mood and laughed and made laughter, proving the important part our organization plays in the lives of us rural women.

But as I said, is there anything that contributes more to a reflective mood or dreaming of the past or planning for the future than an open fire? My hopes have leaped with the flames and died down to ashes just as the fires I have sat and watched, oh, so many times. I

shall always count this little old open-front stove picked up at a Red Cross sale during the war as one of the joys of my life, and be utterly thankful it has put so much pleasure into the life of the family. True, I know that when it is cold we sit almost on top of it and over-heat our faces, and the floor gets cold and our backs colder, but one pays a price for anything and the beauty of the open fire where the coals glow, the flames flicker and pictures are made and remade is well worth all that discomfort. Possibly if we possessed a radio, I should not need it so much for company but of an evening to read awhile, to stop and look into the fire and read again!

Influence of the Movies

And, talking of reading, I have been interested in a book I have just finished, "Our Movie Made Children" by Henry James Forman, published by the Mac-Millan Co. "Interesting but not vital," I can hear someone say, "for as long as we have a society that allows part of her people to be bored with over-possession and a still greater portion living a drab, restricted, uninteresting life, they will take the vicarious method of getting thrills and sensations through the movies, and will demand the type of picture which may seem to be productive of laxity of morals, but is really only a phase of the real cause."

In any case the movies are not one of the problems of the farm women in very many instances, but there is always the increasing influence through their coming to small towns and through some of the young people being away at school, and naturally we are interested in the problems of our urban mothers.

The material for this book was compiled from data obtained by a committee who worked from 1929 to 1933 at the request of the Motion Picture Research Council supported by the Payne Fund; and to show the value of the book, the chairman states after the research work was done that: "the motion picture is powerful to an unexpected degree in affecting the information, attitudes, emotional experiences and conduct patterns of children; that the content of current commercial motion pictures constitutes a valid basis for apprehension about their influence upon children; and that the commercial movies present a critical and complicated situation in which the wholehearted and sincere co-operation of the producers with parents and public is essential to discover how to use motion pictures to the best advantage of children."

This research work was done in the States, where probably the movies are more of a problem than here, but it is only a matter of degree, and that may be altered by time. If anyone is at all interested in the problem they may be assured it is most thoroughly discussed,

giving statistics as to who goes to the movies, the time they spend there, what they see, what they remember, how they are affected as to sleep (sleep patterns being taken), their viewpoint on many matters, their morals, their manners.

A Most Important Influence

That it is an important subject is stressed, one writer stating, "Motion pictures are one of the most important influences in the making of the mind at the present time. They affect great masses of people and affect those masses during the impressionable years of childhood and youth."

The committee found "imitation of the movies widespread among the young not only in such harmless matters as dress and beautification, but in love technique," etc. They found "a pro-Chinese picture makes the children more pro-Chinese; and anti-Negro picture makes them anti-Negro." The influence as to crime is studied to determine whether it gives lessons in technique or is a deterrent. In fact the book is most readable if you are interested in the subject.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER

Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

Ranfurly: Made a quilt to show at the summer Conference, and later raffled it to help pay dues.

Energetic: Elected as president Mrs. F. Hummel, and as secretary Mrs. I. E. Murton, by acclamation.

Delia: Unanimously re-elected Mrs. G. E. Hewson as president, with Mrs. G. Smyrl as secretary.

Conjuring: Arranged to hold a dance on December 27th, and to raffle a quilt which the members have made.

Wavy Lake: Held a pie social, concert and dance in the Community Hall on December 1st.

Avondale: Elected as officers Mrs. S. S. Thomson, Mrs. K. Johnson and Mrs. L. Fiedler.

Hansen's Corners: Elected at their annual meeting Mrs. Carl Clausen as president, and Mrs. W. C. Allen secretary.

Green Island: "Is going strong"; held a rally at the home of Mrs. C. Stong, when a Junior Local was organized.

Okotoks: Passed a resolution suggesting that the Farm Women's Rest Week be held at Edmonton instead of at Olds.

Starline: Enjoyed the reading of an interesting story, "Aunt Char's White Elephant Party" by Mrs. N. Taitinger.

Three Hills: Have had a successful year, with regular meetings; bought a piano for the U.F.W.A. building.

Battleview: Made enough money from their bazaar to pay membership dues and to buy some materials for next year's bazaar.

Beaver: Are paying their dues from the proceeds of a chicken supper and

bazaar, which was very successful in spite of hard times and bad roads.

Waskatenau: Arranged to put on a play to raise funds for their delegate's expenses; are holding a series of card parties.

Englewood: Have arranged to put on a dance, using the collection, after expenses are deducted, to pay dues for the coming year.

Nanton: Made from a sale on December 2nd over \$68, when about 175 guests were served with afternoon tea. The annual report shows total receipts of \$147.

Turin: Received \$13.60 at their last meeting as "talent money" from the raffling of a dressed duck and the auctioning off of some fancy work; enjoyed the singing of Christmas hymns.

Devonia Lake: Gave a very enjoyable shower for the daughter of their secretary, Miss Kitty Mitchell; elected as officers for the coming year Mrs. S. Fry and Mrs. Harvey Mansfield.

Abee: The women's committee of this joint Local sponsored a baby clinic in the summer, held a garden party and sale of home sewing, and assisted in putting on a play.

Dalemead: Joined with the U.F.A. Local in a debate, "Resolved that the U.F.A. was justified in affiliating with the C.C.F.," Mrs. Fulton and H. Phillips opposing Miss Gladys Coonfer and Mr. Hiatt.

Whetsel: Held an auction sale and tea, in connection with a recent meeting, which turned out exceptionally well although the crowd was rather small owing to bad roads.

Leduc: By a card party and dance and by raffling quilts, raised over \$55, of which over \$17 remains on hand; gave several quilts and clothing to needy families.

Malmo: In collaboration with the U.F.A. Local, put on a concert which realized the sum of \$74.80; are also holding a dance, the proceeds to go towards renovating the Community Hall.

Round Lake: Heard a good paper by F. McRae, on "How to Promote Peace" at their last meeting; arranged a card party for December 9th; re-elected all their officers for the coming year.

Spring Park: At the annual meeting elected as officer Mrs. Ethel Graves and Mrs. L. L. Smith, and planned a dance to raise funds for Christmas; after adjournment served lunch, members of the U.F.A. being guests.

Helmsdale: At their annual meeting re-elected Mrs. F. Roberts president and Mrs. E. M. Hobbs secretary; made plans to raise funds for delegate's expenses, and arranged a bazaar and dance for December 15th.

Horn Hill: Report thirteen members; during the year they sent a delegate to the Annual Convention, had two bazaars and gave a turkey banquet to the U.F.A. members; they expect to send a delegate to Edmonton this month.

Partridge Hill: Held their annual meeting with a splendid attendance; are sending a delegate to the Convention and holding bridge parties to raise funds; elected officers for 1934 as follows: Mrs. R. Gordon president and Mrs. A. Krebs.

Arrowwood: Held 20 meetings during the year with an average attendance of 21; gave financial assistance to the Junior Conference Fund, the Salvation Army, Bethany Lodge, the Girls' Resi-



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who don't understand the U.F.A. and the C.C.F.—who don't understand the Pools and the Co-operative Movement?

Why not send them *The U.F.A.*—Three months' trial subscription 25 cents.

dential Club, Sunshine and other relief work; sent delegates to all Conventions; celebrated their tenth anniversary with a banquet at which over one hundred were present; and closed the year with \$66 in the treasury. Officers for 1934 are Mrs. R. R. McBride, Mrs. M. C. Pinkerton and Mrs. R. F. Williams.

Winona: Held a very pleasant whist party in connection with their last meeting, prizes being won by Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. A. Levett. The treasurer's annual report showed receipts of \$93.34 and expenditures of \$68.61.

Rainier: Enjoyed Christmas carols and a Christmas reading at their December meeting; decided to make a comforter for a family in distressed circumstances, most of the materials being donated; raffled a home-made cheese in aid of the funds.

Jenny Lind: Made over \$8 by auctioning off articles made by the members from flour sacks; during the year raised a total of \$114.60, expenses being \$84.25; elected Mrs. Albert Johnson as the new president and Mrs. Harold Bloomquist as the new secretary.

Poplar Lake: During the past year sent a delegate to the Annual Convention and one to the Junior Conference, entertained neighboring Locals when Mrs. Price and Mrs. Ross spoke, contributed food to Bethany Lodge, had a successful glove making demonstration and a good concert to aid the funds.

Notre Dame: Heard good reports of West Edmonton and Sturgeon conventions, from Mrs. C. Speer and Mrs. W. Langan respectively; appointed delegates to the Annual Convention; sent Christmas remembrances to several invalids in the district; elected as officers Mrs. G. Dorland, Mrs. H. McCrimmon and Mrs. W. Langan.

Coaldale: At their December meeting decided to hold a card party and dance early in the year, and to take a course in interior decorating; elected Mrs. E. P. Myers president and Mrs. C. L. Harris secretary, and chose Mrs. Myers as delegate to the Convention; during the year raised over \$87 by a dance, concert, etc.

Lealholme: During the year the members enjoyed addresses by Messrs. Spencer, Love, Skinner and Clay; also the demonstration on interior decorating by Miss Goodall; contributed \$15 towards the children's Christmas Tree, and gave assistance to a number of community efforts, besides sending a delegate to the Convention, and paying all dues.

High River: Singing of Christmas hymns, a song "Christmas Bells," by Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. J. Allen and Mrs. T. Allen, and exchanging of useful Christmas gifts were pleasant features of the December meeting. Annual reports were made, and all officers were re-elected for next year. On behalf of the Local, Mrs. McIrvine presented the secretary, Mrs. T. Allen, with half a dozen silver spoons, with appropriate verses, in honor of her 25th wedding anniversary.

Fairdonian Valley: Have had interesting and instructive meetings, practically every member having contributed to the program at some time during the year; have had different roll calls at the meetings, such as Customs of Other Lands, Spring Cleaning Hints, Recipes, etc. Short reports on current events and book reviews by the members and visitors were given at all meetings; among the addresses

enjoyed were those by A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., on the C.C.F., by Rev. W. M. Nainby on disarmament, by Mrs. A. E. Clemens on Madame Schumann-Heink, and by Mrs. M. M. Maclean on the crisis in the Far East. Early in the year the members made and renovated clothing for a needy family, and made two quilts for the Red Cross. The Local sponsored a lecture on Canadian Art, by Major F. H. Norbury, and provided prizes for the children of Fairgrove School.

Gleichen: Enjoyed exchanging of Christmas gifts, at a well attended meeting at Mrs. Garland's home; donated some toys for families in distressed circumstances; read the December bulletin; arranged a tombolo and dance for January 12th, in co-operation with the U.F.A. Local; held a rally on December 8th, when about four hundred persons enjoyed a speech by Mr. Garland, with a short program and dance following.

Calgary: Heard a very fine address by Alexander Calhoun, Public Librarian, on "Democracy" at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Norman F. Priestley, when the Calgary U.F.A. Local and Springbank U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals were guests. Mr. Calhoun defined democracy as a system of government or control which achieves a reasonable minimum of distributive justice in respect to all the goods of life (including personal liberty); a system which involved duties and responsibilities; a people consciously controlling its destinies to good ends.

Namoo: Have now 33 members, an increase of 9 over last year; members are asked to pay fifty cents each, the balance being made up by the Local; a library is being carried on very successfully, the rental charge of five cents per book being devoted to buying new books. Among many interesting features in the annual report of the secretary, Mrs. Earle Graham, are a cheese demonstration, an address by Dr. Mildred Newell, an anniversary dance, proceeds of which went towards plastering the kitchen of the Community Hall, making of a quilt to be raffled and another for a former member who had lost her home by fire, a strawberry social to raise funds and a butter and egg shower for Bethany Lodge. The Local carried on study along the various organization subjects, and sent delegates to all conventions; raised during the year some \$316, of which over \$76 remains in the treasury, after giving assistance in the way of relief and community work.

Seasonable Recipes

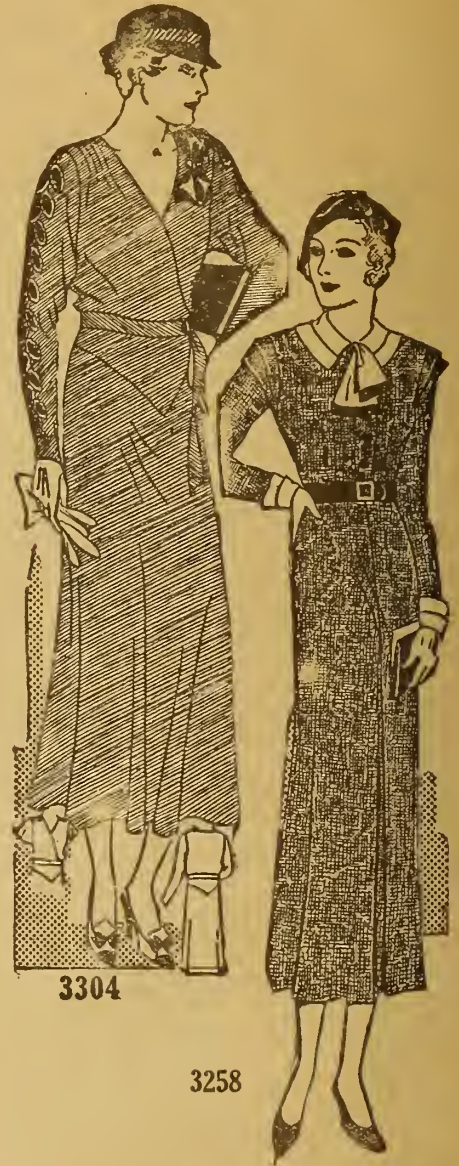
By AUNT CORDELIA

Liver Sausage: Simmer in salted water until tender 4 1/2 lbs. fat pork (jowl is good) and 1 lb. liver, separately. Cook 3 large onions, chopped, in a little fat, until tender but not browned; put all through food chopper; then add 1/2 teaspoon each of cloves and allspice, 1 teaspoon pepper, a dash of cayenne and 4 teaspoons of dried celery leaves; mix smooth; set away in bowls.

Yorkshire Pudding: To 2 well beaten eggs add four rounding tablespoons of flour, a little salt, and enough milk to make a batter about the consistency of thick cream. Heat a baking sheet, put into it a little of the hot fat from your roast of beef, and pour in the batter. Bake for ten minutes in a moderate oven, increasing the heat for the last half of the time.

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In ordering patterns be sure to give your address, and size and number of pattern. The price is 20 cents each post-paid.



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U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Juniors and the Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

Huxley, Alberta.

Dear Juniors:

In a very short time the Annual U.F.A. Convention will be held in Edmonton. In the past there has been but a small representation of the Juniors present. This year I would ask that you members do your utmost to send a delegate, especially those Locals that live reasonably close to Edmonton. I realize that due to stringent financial conditions it will entail sacrifices on your part to make it possible for one of your members to attend but after attending last year's Convention, and hearing the addresses of the able men and women who lead our organization as well as some other Canadian leaders, I cannot help but realize the value of the impression that the U.F.A. Convention leaves. You will not only be inspired by the far reaching possibilities of our organization, but will be better equipped to carry on the U.F.A. work in your own district.

The U.F.A. Convention this year will probably vie with that of last year as being the most important since 1921. The Convention of 1933 ratified the affiliation with the C.C.F. The Convention this year will see the crystallization of plans for the biggest political advance in Canadian history up to the present time. Consequently any one who attends will gain the best possible understanding of the C.C.F. and its aims.

On us, the young people of the Province, will fall the responsibility of carrying it to ultimate success or failure and as a

duty to our citizenship I believe that we should make every effort to have a Junior representative from our Local attending.

At this time I would like to call your attention to the value of debating leagues. In our four-fold plan of development we stress training for leadership. There is no doubt in my mind that the greatest asset of a leader is the ability to present his case to his followers in such a manner as to gain their whole-hearted support. When will we find a more opportune time to train ourselves in the art of public speaking than at present in our Junior Locals? Debating while providing a training in public speaking also trains the speaker to think quickly and present his arguments in a clear concise manner.

A short time ago I wrote to the Junior directors suggesting that they organize debating leagues in their constituencies. My plan was that the inter-Local debates should be run off during the winter with the exception of the final debate which would be held at a Constituency Junior Conference during the summer.

Your Local secretary will be notified shortly by your director of details of the debating league in your constituency and I would ask that you give it your whole-hearted support.

If at any time I can be of any assistance to you just drop me a line and let me know.

Wishing you success in your work, I remain

Yours sincerely,

WILFRED HOPPINS,

President:

JUNIOR U.F.A. NEWS

Recognizing the importance of practice in public speaking as a preparation for citizenship in a democracy, the Junior Locals are devoting a good deal of attention to debates among their own members or with teams from neighboring Locals. Many interesting subjects have been debated in this way recently; among those reported are, "Resolved that India should be given home rule," by High River Juniors; "Resolved that young people of today have more opportunity for advancement than their parents had," by East Milo, who opposed a team from the senior Locals, losing by a very small margin; "Resolved that air travel is better than land travel," by North Edmonton; "Resolved that woman's place is in the home," by Notre Dame; "Resolved that a young man should have at least \$2,000 to contemplate matrimony" by Irvine; Windsor Juniors have had two debates recently, "Resolved that the franchise should be on an educational basis" and "Resolved that the three prairie Provinces should be united under one Government." High River and Starline Locals have announced their intention of joining the Macleod debating league. Notre Dame have chosen a

team to debate with North Edmonton Juniors' team.

A good deal of educational work has been carried on, too, by addresses by outside speakers; Claysmore Juniors recently enjoyed an address on the C.C.F., by Mr. Roper of Edmonton, and during the year they were honored by a talk from Mr. Woodsworth, C.C.F. chairman; Conrich, on the other hand, claims the distinction of having been addressed at their December meeting by the National Secretary of the C.C.F. and Vice-president of the U.F.A., Mr. Priestley. Helmsdale enjoyed a talk on the C.C.F. by Mr. Pratt; Loyalty had the pleasure of hearing their former member, and former Junior president, Donald Cameron, B.Sc., who gave an illustrated lecture on his trip to Europe last summer. Arrowwood Gleaners heard an interesting talk on the stars, from their leader, Mr. Sharpe, which is to be the first of a series on the same subject. B. C. Lees was the speaker at a recent meeting of McCafferty Juniors, and his talk was much appreciated. Miss Mary MacDonald, Junior Director, recently spoke to North Edmonton Local; and Rosyth Juniors enjoyed a visit from their director, George

THREE ILLS ROUTED

Health Tip from Woman of 67

"For headache — constipation — rheumatism—I use Kruschen. And since I have used it, I am in very much better health. In fact, I hardly ever wake with those bad headaches and that general feeling of lassitude. Kruschen has helped me beyond words. I am 67 and feel young."—thus writes Mrs. M. G.

It is reasonable to ask why it is that headaches, constipation, and rheumatism all yield so completely to Kruschen? What is the secret of Kruschen's effectiveness against these different complaints? The secret is an open one. It is revealed in the analysis on the bottle—for physicians and everyone else to see. *Six vital, mineral salts.* That is the secret. Each of these six salts has an action of its own. Where one cannot penetrate another can—and does. Stomach, liver, kidneys and digestive tract are all benefited and toned up to a top-notch condition of efficiency.

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CALGARY

ALBERTA

Clay, in the fall.

Hillside Wideawakes gave a very fine Christmas edition of the *Junior Times* at their last meeting; this Local hope to have a visit from Donald Cameron of the University, in the near future. Roy Cousins read his prize-winning essay on Armistice Day at the December meeting of High River Juniors, and Jack Elliott gave a good report on current events. Starline at their last meeting heard reports from Ronald Olmstead and Allan Davies on Grain Club judging day. Excel Juniors heard a good paper by Gordon Walper at their annual meeting; this Local has a report of local news at each meeting, and a paper on topics of general interest. Two members of Notre Dame Juniors are taking the reading course. Rosewood Juniors would like to trade books with other Junior Locals.

Starline Juniors secured 57 members through their recent drive.

Bismark Juniors report a profit of \$19.50 from their hard time dance. Willowdale, who sent delegates to the Camrose annual convention, are busy raising funds for expenses. Happy Centre raised \$5 from a raffle, which they used to add to their equipment for serving refreshments. Ardenode find that a small charge for lunch at meetings is a good means of raising funds.

East Milo take a keen interest in sports and athletics, the year round; their gymnasium is a busy place in the winter and they have a hockey team. Rosyth are selling season tickets to the rink which they conducted themselves.

A number of Locals are working on plays to be put on early in the New Year, among them being Clover Bar, Consort, Rosewood, Windsor and Browning Juniors; the latter assisted the senior Locals with a pie social and a masquerade dance, both very successful.

Christmas festivities of course played a large part in the December activities of most of the Junior Locals. Peppy Pals arranged a joint Christmas social with Willow Springs; they also held a successful tea and bazaar earlier in the month. Vandyne put on several numbers at the Community Christmas concert; Excel also co-operated with the school in giving a Christmas program. Among other social events reported were a whist drive by Irvine Juniors and a weiner roast by Notre Dame.

A new Junior Local, called "Green Island" has been organized at Fairview, in Peace River constituency, with ten members.

Reports of annual meetings and elections of officers have been received as follows: Porto Bello, Beverley Spooner president, Marion Berger vice-president and Beatrice Hougestol secretary; Willowdale, Jonathan Toule, Victor Blades, and Leslie Blades; Dina, Margaret Nicholson, Orlen Bratvold, and R. F. Dobson; Garden Plains, Carl Rehill, Bennie Weller, and Irene McCarthy; Hillside Wideawakes, Kathleen Marr, Wallace Marr and Ivan Swartz; Notre Dame, Flora Lamoureux, Simon Lamoureux and Kate McPherson; Loyalty, And Silver, Mary Cameron and Doreen Hepburn; North Edmonton, Lorne Appleby, Kelly Corbett and Janet Laing; Starline, Lawrence Strang, Ronald Olmstead and Hannah Toone; Happy Centre, Bertha Thayer, Wesley Byler and Opal McMurray; Vandyne, Kenneth Krogam, Jake Brunner and Frank H. Schneider; Rosewood, Max LeGear, Betty Peake and Grace Watters; Consort, Roy Flewelling, Ross Campbell and Frances Wiltse; Excel, Ernest Forrester, William Barker and Kenneth Michaels.

Our Way of Deliverance

Bellamy Gives Key to Solution of Our Problems

By EDITH PINCHBECK, Conrich Junior U.F.A. Local

Miss Pinchbeck's essay, printed below, was awarded the third prize in "The U.F.A." contest for Junior members.

Both in "Looking Backward" and in "Equality," Edward Bellamy has pictured his ideal state, and has proved theoretically that his ideas could be carried into effect. He imagined that his system would be used in the latter part of the twentieth century; as yet, of course, the Capitalist system is still in power.

If Bellamy Were Living Today

Bellamy's writings depict the troubles and difficulties of the nineteenth century. Still, today, although in some respects the conditions of living are improved, in other respects they are the same, or even worse. If Bellamy were yet living, he would be advocating vociferously his same ideas, his same plans, his same system of Equality. With this in mind, I shall endeavor to explain Bellamy's ideas in the light of present-day conditions in Canada.

Bellamy feels that, concerning government, those in power should not be serving their own interests, as is so often the case today. He states that the first condition of efficiency or stability in any government is that the governing power should have a direct, constant, and supreme interest in the general welfare. The interest should not be concerned with any single part, but rather with the prosperity of the whole state.

In our present system of living, very few people are without debts. In a pecuniary fashion, most of us are beholden to others. Bellamy emphatically disapproves of a system which so sadly makes one directly responsible to one's neighbor for one's subsistence. In his system, nobody owes anybody, or is owed by anybody, or has any contract with anybody, or any account of any sort with anybody, but is simply beholden to everybody for such kindly regard as his virtues may attract.

Today, we feel a compulsion to work in order that we may earn a mere livelihood. In this new system, although there is absolutely no force, there is a sensitiveness of wanting to work, to assist in doing one's own part toward providing the material prosperity which is shared.

Even a casual observer in our time will notice the numbers of young people herded into vocations so unsuitable for their individual tastes. Some are there because of the parental force, others, because to enter such seems to offer the least resistance, and others, because one type of work seems to be as satisfactory as another. If only this young generation had an opportunity of trying several types of employment, so that they might be more suitably satisfied for their life-work, how much more efficiently would all types of work be conducted.

Bellamy explains a local Industrial Exchange. Young men and women enter public industrial service in their twenty-first year. For three years they are in apprenticeship in unclassified grades. Then they choose their occupation. Preference as to locality and the type of

work is considered. In the case of more volunteers for particular work than there is room for, the first choices are given to those having the highest ranking intellectually in the schools.

Equality not Uniformity

Even aesthetically, we are followers, to a certain extent, of types. According to Bellamy, the aesthetic equivalent of the moral wrong was the artistic abomination of uniformity. On the other hand, equality creates an atmosphere which kills imitation, and is pregnant with originality, for everyone acts out himself, having nothing to gain by imitating anyone else.

Life itself should be the basis of the right of property. A man who demands more than his share appears to be a person attacking the livelihood and seeking to impair the welfare of everybody else in the nation. Inequality of wealth destroys liberty. At present, the industrial system of Canada is based upon compulsory servitude of the mass of mankind to the possessing class, enforced by the coercion of economic need. Our system is a system of slavery. There can be no such thing as liberty, so long as by the inequalities of wealth and private control of the means of production, the opportunity of men to obtain the means of subsistence depends on the will of other men.

Bellamy states that the profit system is a method of economic suicide. We call the market supplied when those who can buy have enough, though the most of the people have little, and many nothing. The market is glutted when the rich are satisfied, though starving and naked mobs might riot in the streets.

In Canada Today

This condition is very apparent in Canada at the present time. However, reductions in prices, even though they might come from sacrifices of profits, usually come too late to increase the consumption of the people, because the capitalist has naturally refrained from sacrificing his profits in order to reduce prices so long as he can take the cost of reduction out of the wages of his workmen or out of the first-hand producer. It is only when the working masses have been reduced to nearly the minimum subsistence point that the capitalist will decide to sacrifice a portion of his profits. By this time it is too late for the people to take advantage of the reduction.

The lack of buying power on the part of the people, whether from lack of employment or lowered wages, means less demand for products, and that means less work for producers. Clogged storehouses mean closed factories and idle populations of workers who can get no work. As a glut in the goods market stimulates competition among the capitalists to sell their goods, so likewise does a glut in the labor market stimulate an equally desperate competition among the workers to sell their labor.

In the light of present-day conditions such as have just been mentioned

Bellamy's solution seems the most conclusive method of averting a catastrophe. Labor for others in the name of love and kindness, and labor with others for a common end in which all are mutually interested, and labor for its own joy, are alike honorable, but the hiring out of our faculties to the selfish uses of others is unworthy of human nature.

"The secret of the most efficient system of wealth production is conformity on a national scale, to the ethical idea of equal treatment for all embodied by Jesus Christ in the golden rule."

Acadia U.F.A. Co-operative

The annual turnover of Acadia U.F.A. Co-operative Association, as shown by the financial statements presented at the annual meeting, was \$64,964. Oil and gas purchases made up nearly half of this amount, but substantial sums were also secured by the sale of wood, apples, poultry supplies, twine, flour and feed, lumber and coal. Total dividends paid during the year were \$3,125. The association decided to recognize as eligible for patronage dividends: (a) a paid-up member of a U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. Local belonging to the Association; (b) one who has signed an application form authorizing a Local to deduct membership fees from dividends which may accrue. It was also decided that affiliated Locals should send in lists of members periodically, and that all monies accruing to members be sent to the Locals concerned; also that members-at-large should become members of affiliated Locals. N. D. Stewart is president of the association, J. A. Cameron vice-president and D. H. Smith secretary and manager.

Support Movement Hundred Per Cent

"We did our little best towards the C.C.F. and also to promoting the University Week idea," writes Thos. H. Rowe, secretary of Nakamun U.F.A. Local; this Local is also supporting the U. F.A. Co-operative, by the purchase of oils, etc., co-operatively. A number of books and pamphlets were bought and circulated among the members; these included some of William Irvine's pamphlets, Cole's "Intelligent Man's Guide Through World Chaos" and Henderson's "Money Power."

Mr. Howson Discreetly Absent

Following an address by the Provincial Liberal Leader in Gleichen, in which he made serious charges against the Minister of Public Works, Gleichen U.F.A. Local arranged a large meeting in the Community Hall, to which Mr. McPherson, Mr. Buckley and Mr. McCool were invited; Mr. Howson was also invited but did not avail himself of the opportunity to meet the Minister on the platform. Mr. McPherson, says the Local secretary, Ralph Umbrite, completely refuted the charges of the Liberal Leader and made a very favorable impression on the large audience. Mr. McCool then gave a short talk on the financial record of the Government. The result of this meeting, reports Mr. Umbrite, "has been a changed feeling in the district regarding the alleged 'extravagance' of the U.F.A. Government."

"Nothing doth more hurt in a State than that Cunning Men pass for Wise."
—Francis Bacon.



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Some Achievements of the New Deal in the United States

An Examination of the Results of the NRA by a Famous American Observer—
Breakers That Lie Ahead

The great experiment now being carried out in the United States under the direction of President Roosevelt is of profound interest to the people of Canada.

There are, we think, the best of reasons for believing that the experiment cannot in the long run succeed unless the President is prepared to follow a much more radical course than he has as yet seemed inclined to take. It is now generally realized that "inflation" can provide no remedy, but merely temporary stimulation of the heart of the patient, even though much larger doses of this medicine may be administered than have been given during the first few months of the N.R.A.

Suffer Setback

In certain important respects the N.R.A. has suffered a setback. Between July and November production in the United States sank 27 per cent, after a 47 per cent increase between April and July, while the price level from July to November rose 1.7 per cent. As the Roosevelt program has aimed to stimulate production (and consumption only indirectly) these figures cannot be encouraging to the administration.

We might write at considerable length on the various signs of breakers ahead, and suggest reasons why Mr. Roosevelt must break definitely with capitalism if he wishes to escape the dangers of Fascist reaction.

With this reservation, however, we think it must be admitted that the N.R.A. has brought certain real benefits to large numbers of the American people; and that if the masses of the people can mobilize their forces, it might be possible to press forward to new conquests.

A summary of the gains under the N.R.A. program is given by Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the *New York Nation*, in the issue of that periodical dated January 3rd. Mr. Villard paints, we think, too favorable a picture, and in his own paper he is publishing from week to week a series of articles by John Strachey which raise reasoned doubts of the ultimate success of the N.R.A. But in view of Mr. Villard's own eminence and impartiality as a critic, we print his article in full below. It demonstrates, at least, the superiority of a policy of vigorous action by an intelligent, public-spirited national leader, over the policy of inaction with which we have become familiar in Canada.

Mr. Villard's article follows:

GIFTS OF THE NEW DEAL

We are entering a new year fraught with enormous possibilities of good and evil for the people of the United States. It is no exaggeration to say that the very fate of our democratic institutions still hangs in the balance. Today let us run over some of the great things that have been accomplished by the NRA under the New Deal, so that we may hearten ourselves thereby. There is no necessity of being under any delusion about these achievements. Some of them may not be permanent; many of them may be wiped out if the liberal Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt is succeeded by a reactionary one. That may come

to pass, and yet somehow or other I feel that certain things have been accomplished that will be of lasting value, that ideas have been set afloat in the land that can never be returned to the source from which they came, or be wholly forgotten. Lenin showed us what it means to let loose an idea in the world and to back it up by some practical applications. But whether the NRA fails or succeeds, I am submitting herewith some of the achievements which I think all liberals can unite to applaud and give thanks for. In this desperately foolish old world we have come to that pass when we can only face the future by counting up each day just what we have gained, however little that may be, and by fastening our minds upon that rather than upon the battles before us, the odds to be overcome, the losses and defeats sustained. Of course we do not know whether in 1934 we shall find our way back to normal prosperity and reduce our unemployment to bearable figures. The experiments undertaken are so vast in their scope that I do not believe that even President Roosevelt himself can have a clear picture of all that is happening; I should be willing to wager that the Cabinet cannot. Certainly no editor can claim to be familiar with every phase of what we so readily call the New Deal, least of all myself. But here are the things worth reciting, things that spell a great human advance for which we cannot be too grateful:

"1. First and foremost the change in the *spirit* of the Washington government from a government by, for, and with Business to an Administration which, whatever its errors, is obviously laying its emphasis upon the welfare and progress of the plain people of the United States.

"2. The establishment of the principle in our national legislation of the right of American labor to bargain collectively and to be represented by its own chosen delegates—a principle that will still have to be fought for in the years to come.

"3. The establishment of the right of the federal government, as the leading partner in the enterprise, to take part in any controversy between labor and capital.

4. The revitalization of the American labor movement; the rescuing of the members of the American Federation of Labor from the follies and stupidities and narrowness of purpose of their own leaders; the spreading of the idea of unions to the automobile and steel industries, to journalists, even to chorus girls.

"5. The practical abolition of child labor, with certain important reservations, and the consequent resurrection of the movement to ratify the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution, with the result that fourteen States have ratified it since January 1, 1933, twenty in all to date.

"6. The practical abolition of sweatshop labor in our American cities.

"7. The establishment in law by the federal government of the minimum-wage principle (this despite the fact that owing to looseness in the code many unscrupulous employers have made the minimum wage their maximum).

"8. The establishment of codes of

sound ethical practice in American industry, with the resultant elimination to date of no less than *one thousand* improper or unethical methods of conducting business.

"9. The acceptance of the elimination of cutthroat competition in industry as a new objective of American economic and political policy.

"10. The appointment of a co-ordinator of railroads, Joseph B. Eastman, and the undertaking by him of the only complete survey of our railroads, their needs, and the wants of their passengers, ever made in our history.

"11. The beginning of national planning of industry in the United States by the federal government, and the control by it of the exploitation of the individual by predatory interests and human greed; the supervising of competition; and the management of great combinations of capital in the interests of the consumer and of the general public.

"12. The establishment—at Muscle Shoals—for the first time of the right of the United States government to engage in the business of manufacturing, distributing, and selling electrical power, after years of hopeless battling for this policy.

"13. The enormous awakening of the American people under the stimulus of the NRA to new ideas and to the necessity for new economic readjustments and beliefs.

"14. Direct government aid to the starving unemployed in complete contravention of the position taken by Herbert Hoover and by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in New York; the practical establishment of a dole, and the complete enunciation of the principle that it is the federal government's duty to see that no American starves.

"15. The re-establishment of the credit of the government, and reopening and, to a limited extent, the rehabilitation of our banks.

"16. The restoration to a marked degree of the confidence and courage of the American people; the courage and resolution shown by the President from the moment that he took office. 'For', to quote Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College, 'we thought we were lost, but we have been saved. Hope had vanished, and confidence has been restored.'

That is Mr. Villard's summing up of the results of The New Deal in so far as it is expressed by the NRA. It is a considerable achievement; and if it could be regarded as but the beginning of a steady forward movement, would give grounds for very high hopes. We have already quoted statistics in which some of its weaknesses are revealed. There are other indications of the growing difficulties faced by an administration which has not made a clear-cut break with capitalist tradition and capitalist economics. But whatever its defects, we are of the opinion that the effort would have been worth while if it had resulted in no more than the achievement of the virtual abolition of child labor. In less than a year, the new administration has achieved in this one field what the combined labors of thousands of public spirited citizens of the United States have been unable to accomplish in generations; and it is worthy of note that a most important role in the successful fight for the removal of the foul blot of child labor has been played by the first woman to attain to membership in the United States Cabinet—Miss Frances Perkins.

Amendments to School Grants Act

An Explanation of Changes in Act at Last Session of Legislature—How Grants for High School Work Are Affected

Owing to the fact that an erroneous interpretation of amendments to the School Grants Act was given in two paragraphs in the official synopsis of legislation published after the last session of the Alberta Legislature, we publish in full below all of the amendments which affect rural schools, together with a brief explanation of each amendment:

"The School Grants Act, being Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, is hereby amended as to Section 4 thereof:

"(a) by striking out all the words which follow the word 'open' where the same occurs in paragraph (a) thereof."

Explanation: The lines struck out provided for a special grant of twenty-five cents per day to one-roomed rural schools in which instruction is given in grades above the eighth. Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, in a letter to Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President, states: "Under the clause of the act providing for the payment of this grant, certain disparities arose which seemed quite unreasonable, for example, a school district enrolling as many as forty or more pupils in grades from one to eight, under a single teacher, received 90 cents a day, while another district, with an average attendance of only five, received \$1.15 a day, providing one of those pupils was enrolled in grade nine. It is obvious that the former school required the abler teacher, and that if the salary paid were to have any relation to the difficulty of the task to be performed, the school with 40 pupils should pay a higher salary than the school with five. This grant, therefore, had little relation to the financial burden which respective districts had to bear. The continuance of this grant, on account of high school pupils in an elementary room, would have entailed an expenditure for the current year of over \$74,000 of which \$58,000 would have been required to pay it to one-roomed schools. . . . Even with the reduction made, the \$1,315,632 appropriated by the Legislature at the last session for school grants has been entirely exhausted, and the Department is now forced to ask for a special warrant in the amount of \$210,000 to enable it to continue payments to the end of the fiscal year on March 31st. Moreover, tax collections for the first six months of the fiscal year, ending September 30th last, in spite of an increase in gas tax of \$172,000, are down \$351,000 below collections for the corresponding period of 1932. There is no indication that the educational services offered in rural communities have been affected in the slightest degree by the withdrawal of this grant, and if, as suggested, the lives of many of the rural people are being affected quite adversely, I would be glad to be informed more definitely in just what respect. In view of the above considerations, it seems to me that the discontinuance of the grant referred to was not only justified but imperative."

"(b) by striking out paragraph (d) thereof and substituting the following: 'to each district which maintains one or more rooms exclusively for pupils in grades above the eighth, and having

an average daily attendance of not less than fifteen, a grant of three dollars per day for each day that the school is lawfully kept open for the purposes of teaching'."

Explanation: The paragraph which was struck out provided for an extra grant to be given to a graded school with separate rooms for senior and junior pupils, which had pupils in grades above the eighth in its senior room.

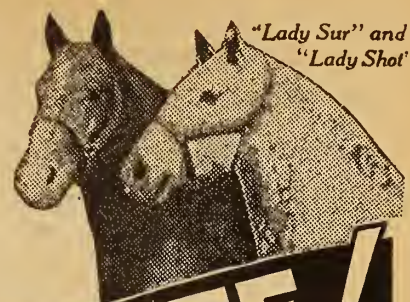
"(c) by inserting therein, immediately after paragraph (d) thereof, the following new paragraph: '(e) to each district which, in addition to the rooms it maintains for pupils below the ninth grade, maintains only one room exclusively for pupils in grades above the eighth, and in addition maintains a room in which instruction is given to pupils in grades above the eighth with an average daily attendance of such pupils of at least six, in addition to the grant payable by virtue of paragraph (a) of this section a grant of one dollar and ten cents per day for each day such room is kept open; in case in any term the average attendance of such pupils is less than six, there may be paid, upon the recommendation of the inspector, a grant of such amount as bears the same proportion to the amount which would have been paid in case the average daily attendance had not been less than six, that the actual average attendance for the term bears to six'."

Explanation: In explanation of this section Mr. Baker stated: "This amendment does, I think, what it was intended to do, namely, provide for the payment of a grant of \$2 a day for a mixed room in a rural district which operates an elementary room, one room, but not more than one, devoted exclusively to pupils in grades above the eighth, and in addition this mixed room composed of elementary pupils and high school pupils with an average daily attendance of the latter of at least six. The word 'only' is inserted to rule out the district maintaining two straight high school rooms, the idea being that with two such rooms there is sufficient elasticity to enable the district to take care of all its high school pupils in its high school rooms. If this word were omitted, a district having two high school rooms enrolling twenty-three pupils each could put six of these pupils in an elementary room and draw on the Province for the extra grant, which seemed unjustified."

"(d) by striking out paragraph (m) thereof." The paragraph struck out provided for a grant to any district which erects a teacher's residence of not less than \$1,000 in value.

HOWSON AGAIN CHALLENGED

A public meeting has been arranged at Millet for January 8th, at which Russell Love will discuss the financial record of the Provincial Government. W. R. Howson, Liberal leader, has been challenged to take the platform against Mr. Love at this meeting, equal time to be given to each; should he fail to appear, William Irvine will speak on the claims of the Liberal party to be returned to power Federally.



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HOMO SAPIENS

(Continued from page 8)

Volpergo. "What have you to say, Fabius?"

Fabius smiled pityingly at the hermit. "There is nothing new in this idea," he replied. "On the contrary, it has been tried in several countries and has always failed."

"Naturally," said Pausanias. "It was bound to fail under those conditions. I must remind you of another economic axiom, which I have taken so much for granted that I omitted to mention it. The experts are all agreed that the depression is a world problem—"

"Yes, I remember reading that somewhere myself," said Volpergo.

"—and that it requires for its solution not piecemeal efforts such as those referred to, but concerted action on a world scale. Conditions now make this concerted action possible for the first time in history. For the first time we have a world dictator: the world is one indivisible economic unit. It is now possible to give practical effect to the advice of the world's foremost economic experts."

"Well, what have you to say to that, Fabius?" asked Volpergo; and then, turning to the hermit, he added, "Indicently it may interest you to know that the economic experts you refer to are these gentlemen whom you see seated on my left."

Pausanias bowed to Fabius and his colleagues, who returned the bow stiffly.

"You have all agreed to the premises," continued Volpergo, addressing the members of the Sub-Committee. "Where is the flaw in the argument? I confess I fail to see any."

But Fabius and his colleagues, seeing that they were caught in a cleft stick, were at a loss for an answer. They frowned and pursed their lips and looked at each other, expectantly, but no one said a word; and as Volpergo was beginning to show signs of impatience, Fabius rose hurriedly to his feet and pointed out, at some length, that a problem of this magnitude could not be settled in two minutes, that things would have to get worse before they got better, that there was no panacea for what was after all an exceedingly complex condition, et cetera.

"But where's the flaw in the argument?" asked Volpergo with some irritation.

Fabius had to admit, with evident reluctance, that neither he nor any of his colleagues could find a flaw.

"Then that's settled," announced Volpergo. "On the advice and recommendation of the Economic Sub-Committee, the suggestion of the venerable Pausanias is adopted as our economic policy."

And Pausanias, refusing any reward, withdrew and returned to his mountains; and the Sub-Committee went into committee, and they consigned the hermit to perdition; and the bombing squadrons were ordered to stand by.

And Volpergo began dispatching orders by wireless that same afternoon, and left for a world tour by air the next morning to see that those orders were carried out. Within three days, sixty-five motor-car factories had closed down and another eighty-four had gone on half-time; a few dozen tyre and accessory factories had followed suit; the output of the boot and shoe industries had been cut down by one-half; millions of acres of wheat had been destroyed from the air, and the cultivation of the ground forbidden for at least a year; work had been entirely suspended in several hundreds of cotton mills and cloth factories; the output of coal had been rigorously reduced in all the important mining areas; the production of

wool, wheat, butter and livestock had been curtailed by a further twenty-five per cent. Millions of tons of rice had been thrown into the sea; millions of gallons of wine had been poured into the rivers; timber, flax, olive oil, coffee, gramophones, eggs, watches, cheese, sugar, artificial silk, potatoes, and scores of other commodities, of which there was actual or threatened over-production, had come under the scrutiny of the indefatigable dictator, and had been given a healthy pruning.

The immediate result was that a few more millions were thrown out of work, but the Economic Sub-Committee pointed out that this was only to be expected, and was, in fact, a healthy sign in view of the admitted fact that things would have to get worse before they got better. Unfortunately all those additional millions of unemployed now had far less money to spend than before, and demand slackened off in consequence. Thereupon prices fell again. Puzzled in having achieved exactly the opposite of what he had set out to do, Volpergo invited comments from the Economic Sub-Committee, who replied that the measures so far taken, though excellent as a beginning, were quite obviously not on a scale adequately to deal with the gravity of the situation, and that a far more ruthless cutting down of production might well be necessary to restore the balance between supply and demand.

Volpergo therefore repeated the process. He cut down production still further and threw more millions out of work. Prices came tumbling down again, but fewer people than ever had any money to buy, and the glut of goods assumed alarming proportions. By this time Volpergo had become as obstinate as his Economic Sub-Committee. He regarded this refusal on the part of events to fit into economic theories as a direct challenge to his authority, and he was determined to demonstrate to the universe that no matter how far prices might fall, he could always go one better and lop off another slice of production.

And when all the wheat had been thrown into the furnaces, all the herds slaughtered and burnt, all the fish thrown on to the land, when, in fact, most of the world's foodstuffs had been destroyed, the people of the earth began to starve, not by thousands, or millions, but by tens of millions. They were ravaged by hunger and disease. And at last in their misery they rose in revolt, and since not even bombs could make their condition more wretched, they allowed themselves to be slaughtered in droves until the supply of munitions was completely exhausted, and then tore to pieces every aviator they could lay their hands on.

The members of the Economic Sub-Committee made a strategical blunder by attempting to point out the futility of these reckless and violent measures, and were hanged one by one on appropriately situated lamp-posts. Volpergo eluded his pursuers and retired precipitately to the mountains, where, by a strange stroke of fate, he encountered Pausanias the hermit. The meeting was a surprise to both. Volpergo was the first to recover himself. He drew Pausanias' attention to the deficiencies of logic in a few pungent phrases, and effectually prevented any reply by strangling him with his own hands.

Bozo—"I want to rent a horse."
Riding Master—"How long?"

Bozo—"The longest one you have.
There are four of us."

PEMBINA CONVENTION

(By G. ELDON CHAMBERS)

The annual meeting of Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in Westlock on November 23rd; in spite of extremely bad roads, there was a good attendance.

Russell Love, M.L.A., addressed the meeting in the afternoon, dealing with the financial record of the Provincial Government and disproving the wild statements made by Mr. Howson and his followers. Others who spoke were Mrs. Ethridge, H. Critchlow and Donald MacLachlan.

William Irvine addressed a public meeting in the evening, when the hall was well filled; his address was closely followed and greatly liked.

J. Messmer was again elected president and, as usual, gave a very fine report. Mrs. Wm. Lyons was elected vice-president for her second term.

THANK McCool

Airdrie U.F.A. Local wishes publicly to thank R. M. McCool, M.L.A., for "his very able defence of our Government against the charges laid by Mr. D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader," at a meeting held on November 29th at Airdrie.

Correspondence

THE DUGGAN-McCOOL DEBATE
Editor, *The U.F.A.*

Dear Sir:

The thanks are due, of not only U.F.A. members, but of every honest minded citizen, independently of what his political affiliations may be, for your concise and impartial report of the recent debate at Airdrie on Provincial Financial Affairs between Mr. D. M. Duggan, Conservative Leader, and Mr. McCool, M.L.A. for Cochrane.

You are to be congratulated on the fair manner in which you published both charges and answers, without any comment of your own, allowing your readers to form their own conclusions.

This is all the more refreshing because it stands out in striking contrast to what seems to be a concerted and systematic attempt by the Party Press to mislead the people, by suppressing any reply to the charges made, or if they are noticed at all, placing them away in some obscure corner, instead of, as you have done, printing them on the same page, and giving readers an opportunity of hearing the entire facts.

Instances of these tactics have been many for the past twelve months. I may give you a few for illustration. In the account of the recent debate at Airdrie, in the *Calgary Herald*, Mr. Duggan's side was given verbatim while none of Mr. McCool's answers were given. Mr. Howson's Highway Charges received large red headlines while the late Mr. George Webster's two-hour speech, explaining the fallacy and disassociating himself from them, did not appear. Mr. Payne, M.L.A. for Red Deer, was loud in his condemnation of the Government for what he imagined was a duplicate payment on road clearing, but the Premier's explanation, backed by the records of the Department, at the Red Deer Rally, passed unnoticed by some, and others relegated it to an obscure corner and small print.

These tactics are neither honest with, nor fair to the readers of the party

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SHANAHAN CHEMICALS LIMITED*Importers - Vancouver, B.C.***Royal Bank Annual Statement**

The Annual Statement of The Royal Bank of Canada covering the fiscal year which ended November 30th last should afford satisfaction to the public, as well as to shareholders. The Statement discloses a very strong position, with an increase in liquid assets to a total of \$362,471,645, equal to 55.76% of liabilities to the public. It is understood that a particularly interesting feature of the year was an increase in Canadian Savings and Deposit Deposits. A lower volume of commercial loans and increase in the portfolio of Government bonds is in line with expectations in view of the reduced demand for banking accommodation. The necessity for investing larger amounts in Government bonds is one of the causes contributing to a reduction in earnings, but after making full allowance for all bad and doubtful debts and providing for cost of management, profits were amply sufficient to cover the payment of dividends and the usual appropriations, leaving \$216,650 as a further contribution to profit and loss account. The unsettled state from which business is now emerging, has emphasized the usefulness of strong inner reserves. The directors' recognition of this fact is evidenced by a transfer of \$15,000,000 from Reserve Fund to reimburse the inner reserves of the bank, and to provide reserves which they consider adequate for future contingencies. This action is in line with adjustments which have been made by many of the leading and most powerful

banks in all parts of the world, and will be regarded as a prudent and constructive move. The published Reserve Fund is maintained at the substantial figure of \$20,000,000 and \$1,383,604 is carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account.

Strong Liquid Position.

Total assets shown by the Statement for the fiscal year which ended November 30th last are \$729,260,476; liquid assets of \$362,471,645 aggregate 55.76% of liabilities to the public; cash and bank balances total \$157,699,215, equal to 24.26% of public liabilities.

The total of \$106,850,615 invested in Dominion and Provincial Government securities represents an increase of \$17,401,771 compared with the previous year. A small decrease is shown in Canadian municipal securities and British Foreign and Colonial public securities.

While certain lines of business are less active than a year ago, other industries have experienced a keen demand for their products in recent months, with the result that inventories have been brought down to abnormally low figures. Both these factors have contributed to reduce the need for banking accommodation, and this is reflected in a decrease of \$44,442,954 in loans and discounts. Commercial loans now stand at \$316,119,392 against \$360,562,286. Call loans in Canada and abroad were reduced by \$3,598,571 during the twelve months' period.

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to the U.F.A. Convention

**CONCERT, ENTERTAINMENT
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BEEES AND BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES FOR Beginners. Hives, Foundation, Smokers, Etc. Frank Marriott, 906A 9th Ave. East, Calgary.

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WRITE FOR OUR "No 8 SPECIAL QUOTATION" on Slightly Used Rubber Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

DENTISTS

DR. LEE R. DODDS, DENTAL SURGEON, 408 McLeod Building, Edmonton

DRY CLEANERS

SUITS DRY CLEANED—75c; WINTER OVERCOATS dry cleaned—\$1.25. Workmanship guaranteed. Calgary Valet Service, 1411 2nd St. East., Calgary. Phone M2745. Established 1904.

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S land settlement plan offers unlimited opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 905 First Street East, Calgary.

FARM MACHINERY

LISTER ENGINES AND LIGHTING PLANTS, reconditioned at bargain prices. Guaranteed quality. Service parts always available. R. A. Lister Co. Ltd., 10528 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

SCREENS FOR ALL MAKES OF FANNING Mills. Wire and Zinc. Special sizes for Clovers, Grasses, Exhibition samples. Frank Marriott, Calgary.

FEED AND SEED

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—REGISTERED Banner Oats, first generation; also bulk lots of same; Laurel Hullers Oats, Pure Garnet Wheat. Henry Young, Millet, Alberta.

FISH

COLD LAKE SELECTED FISH AT DEPRESSION price. F.O.B. Bonnyville, Alta. Trout, 6 3/4 lb.; Jumbo White, 6c; White 4 1/2c; Pickerel, 3 1/2c; Jack, round, 3c; Mullet, round, 1 1/2c. Satisfaction or money refunded. Cash with order. Louis Rocher, Cold Lake, Alta.

BUY BIG RIVER FISH. NOTHING BETTER on the market. Trout, Whitefish, Pickerel, Jackfish. Write for prices. I. Olafson, Big River, Sask.

BUY YOUR FRESH FROZEN FISH FROM the fisherman. Dressed Cold Lake Trout, 6 1/2c; Whitefish, 4 1/2c; Dressed Headless Pike, 3c; Pickerel, round, 3 1/2c. Shipped in hundred lb boxes. Cash with order. To flag stations add freight. P. M. Sinclair, Cold Lake, Alberta.

WHY NOT GET SOME OF OUR EXPORT fish this winter? Don't be satisfied with anything but the best. Dressed Whitefish per pound 5 cents, Round Pickerel, 5 cents, Headless, Dressed Jackfish, 3 1/2 cents, Dressed Salmon Trout, 8 cents. Order 100 pounds. Add one half cent per pound if ordering only 50 pounds. Send cash with order. We will pay a bonus of five cents per bushel over the street price at your station for Wheat in exchange for one hundred pounds or more of fish. Get a storage ticket in our name at your elevator and mail it with your order to Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask.

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AMBITIOUS LADIES WANTED. LEARN Hairdressing. Wonderful opportunities. Literature Free. Write Marvel Hairdressing, 309 Donald St., Winnipeg.

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WOMEN WANTED TO SEW FOR US AT home. Sewing machine necessary. No selling. Ontario Neckwear Company, Dept. 567, Toronto 8.

AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT selling monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free outfit. Write: Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 29)

newspapers, who buy the papers expecting to get all the news and find later some facts which were available were omitted. Is it any wonder that the country people, at least, have learned to read such papers with a certain amount of suspicion and are wondering if after all they are worth subscribing for?

Yours sincerely,

JOHN C. BUCKLEY.

Gleichen, Alberta.

Veterans' Section at Convention

An effort will be made on the first day of the U.F.A. Convention to bring together in conference all ex-soldier delegates and visitors, at a meeting of the Veteran's Section of which Col. C. W. Robinson is president.

We have also been requested to publish the following letter:

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

May I just announce through your valuable paper that in view of the U.F.A. Convention being in Edmonton this year, I am arranging a meeting of Soldier Settlers to take place on the 20th of January, at 10:00 a.m., at a place to be announced at the convention or through the press.

It is hoped that President H. J. Price of the Soldier Settlers' Union will be present and give Soldier Settlers from all over the Province, who are U.F.A. delegates or visitors, an opportunity to discuss with him and myself the Soldier Settlers' problems; also to hear of what we have accomplished, and the views of our recent convention.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

J. E. ORN,

Central Executive Member, Soldier Settlers' Union.
Millet, Alberta.

We have received an important letter, originally published in the *Montreal Beacon*, a Catholic publication, which contains a vigorous defence and vindication of the C.C.F. movement, from a Catholic standpoint, and urges members of that faith not to permit themselves "by unconscious and conscious misrepresentation," to be scared away "from the only constructive political program" (that of the C.C.F.) "ever presented to the Canadian people." We hope to quote this letter more fully later.

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FOR SALE—RAMBOUILLET RAMS, in singles or car lots. Ririe Brothers, Magrath, Alberta.

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NOTICE TO FARMERS

ARRANGEMENTS ARE AGAIN BEING MADE this year to place all transient families drawing Provincial relief and temporarily residing in cities, in suitable vacant farm buildings in districts where local employment is available. Farmers who have habitable vacant farm buildings suitable for above purpose, with acreage sufficient for large garden, chickens and cow pasture, are asked to send listings of such to The Supervisor, Charity and Relief, Administration Building, Edmonton. On those buildings and grounds elected for the scheme, rental will be allowed the owner in an amount now exceeding the taxes on the quarter section on which the buildings are located, such rental to be paid quarterly while tenanted.

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PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME (LICENSED) Mrs. C. Robb, 813-19th Ave. W., Calgary.

WHERE THE STORK ARRIVES AT REASONABLE rates. Mrs. Gray's Maternity Home (Licensed), Tofield, Alberta.

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PRINGLE ELECTRIC HATCHERY, CALGARY, Alberta. Now in operation. White Wyandotte Hatching Eggs wanted for March delivery. Not connected with any other Hatchery. Write for Catalogue.

USE CALCIUM CARBONATE GRIT. Substitute for Oyster Shell. Half the price. All stores.

10 FREE CHICKS

To encourage early placing of orders, so we may contract for the correct number of hatching eggs, we Offer **TEN FREE CHICKS** on each 100 and **FIVE FREE CHICKS** on each 50 if you order now with cash in full. We Guarantee 100 per cent Live Arrival of strong, healthy, vigorous chicks. First Hatch March 5th. Two Hatches each week. We have a hatchery near you, save express.



1934 Prices, per 100	March	April	May
Barred Rocks.....	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$8.00
White Leghorns.....	9.00	8.00	7.00
White Wyandottes.....	11.00	10.00	9.00
Rhode Island Reds.....	11.00	10.00	9.00
Buff Orpingtons.....	11.00	10.00	9.00
Black Minorcas.....	11.00	10.00	9.00

M. E. Pringle with head office at 2417-1A St. S.E., Calgary, will be General Manager of The Hambley Alberta Hatcheries for the coming season. Our Calgary and Edmonton hatcheries will be open January 15th. We are also making definite arrangements to install the latest type Mammoth electric incubators at Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Camrose and Vegreville. We offer a rural hatchery service on Baby Chicks from high quality flocks, also Custom Hatching at \$2.50 per 100 eggs.

Place your order now for Guaranteed delivery, when you want the chicks. We guarantee 100% Live Arrival.

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GOOD LEAF TOBACCO, 5 LBS. \$1.00; 15 lbs., \$2.35. Postpaid. Jos. Horvath, Amherstburg, Ont.

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FARMERS OF ALBERTA!

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Twenty U.F.A. District Co-operatives Pooling Purchasing Power Through Central Office

making, together with isolated Locals, about

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The turnover for the past year on business in ten principal lines of farm supplies is estimated at \$375,000. The business of the Acadia U.F.A. Co-operative Association alone exceeded \$64,000. Patronage dividends amounting to \$7,540 were distributed from Central Office, exclusive of dividends on certain special lines distributed by the district associations to their Locals.

Your interest and support are solicited.

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